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Baltic ferry

beset by troubles

...to eat out at reasonable prices and, more importantly, escape austere alcohol restrictions ashore.

The destination is often a matter of debate. The people at the hotel's Tiffany restaurant are uncertain whether they would be arriving in Finland or Sweden. "What does it matter?" we are told here to enjoy ourselves. Mr Gunnar Johansson, 46, a businessman from Stockholm.

Mr Johansson's attitude would have infuriated the powerful alcohol lobby in his native land. Mr (Gunnar) Johansson, head of the Swedish state-run liquor organisation, has called for the abolition of duty-free shops in the Nordic Area, which would sound a death knell for the Marbella, the Scandinavia and most of the other Baltic cruise ships.

"The cost to society of alcoholism is enormous," says Mr Johansson. "Our aim is to reduce consumption."

The Swedish stores - like their Finnish counterparts - are equivalent in Finland - are designed to discourage people from drinking. There are long queues and poor service and there are not allowed to advertise their wares. A window display feature "alternative" alcohol-free wines.

The ferries escape such limitations, one of the main reasons for their success. Even during winter, with temperatures plunging to -20C and below, they continue to attract customers.

The ferries have a permanent influence. New restaurants are necessary. When you are fighting to cut back alcohol consumption on land, it is a little hard to permit the sort of drinking that is common on these boats, said a spokesman for LOGT/NTO, the Swedish alcohol movement.

Beck's, a sea of troubles, the giant ferry pursues its course through the Baltic summer, with its hands and skirts as cork, wine and vodka. The passengers, some of the most affluent and a rare taste of the good life.

Christopher Mosey

THE TIMES
1785-1985

Tomorrow

Live wire
Militant champion of moderation - profile of electrician's leader Eric Hammond

After the nightmare
The new ordeal facing the freed TWA hostages

Pitch battles
Two hundred years of cricket memories from The Times - a new book reviewed

Ready, steady, row
Guide to the crews at tomorrow's Henley Royal Regatta

Portfolio

There were no winners in yesterday's Times Portfolio competition prize. Therefore, the £2,000 prize is carried forward making a total of £4,000 to be won today. Portfolio List, page 24; How to play, information service, back page.

On Saturday, £22,000 can be won - £20,000 in the weekly competition and £2,000 in the daily.

MP seeks debate before Bill

The Prime Minister has been asked by Mr Gordon Brown, Labour MP for Dunfermline East, to ensure that the Government's White Paper on reforming the social security system is published before the Bill to implement the changes, to give time for proper consideration and a Commons debate.

Driver missing

Mr David Purley, the former racing driver, who won the George Medal after trying to rescue driver from a blazing car, is missing after his light plane crashed into Channel.

Israelis strike

Over a million Israeli workers responded to a general strike call to protest against the Government's new tough economic measures.

M1 stays clear

Motorists avoided the southern section of the M1 outside London, forewarned that roadworks might cause long delays. Many travellers took other routes home.

Gilts tax to go

Capital gains tax is to be abolished on government stocks and corporate bonds from next July 2, the Chancellor said in a Parliamentary written answer.

SPECIAL REPORT

From Victorian values to the Thames Barrier - a four-page report on the Institution of Civil Engineers, Britain's most senior professional body of engineers.

Leader page, 15

Letters: On Nato, from General L Chalupa; bomb hoaxes, from Mr I Lloyd; MP; Bodkin Adams verdict, from Mr R Gray, QC

Leading articles: Kremlin charges; Transport on the move; Features, pages 12-14

Barristers under attack; Gromyko's change of scene; vice and virtue, Tory style, Spectrum; Mugabe's second term, Wednesday Page; when PG means pensioner guest

Obituary, page 16

Mr Mischa Spoliansky, Mr Ernest Pearl

Gromyko president as Gorbachov tightens his grip

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov yesterday broke the mould of Soviet politics by ending Mr Andrei Gromyko's unparalleled 28 years as Foreign Minister and engineering his elevation to the presidency, a largely ceremonial post.

Mr Edward Shevardnadze, the 57-year-old Georgian Communist Party leader and a Gorbachov supporter, was made Foreign Minister at the Supreme Soviet session in the Kremlin which appointed Mr Gromyko, 13 years his senior, Head of State.

The changes, which took observers by surprise, leaves Mr Gromyko with continuing influence over foreign affairs in his new role. Soviet officials were quick to stress continuity, noting that Kremlin policy was formulated collectively.

Mr Gromyko has unrivalled experience and status, and has very largely controlled foreign policy since the death in November 1982 of Mr Brezhnev, whereas Mr Shevardnadze is little known outside Russia and has almost no foreign experience.

Soviet officials declined to comment on reports that Mr Gorbachov would meet President Reagan in Geneva on November 19-21. But western diplomats say the summit reports showed that Mr Gorbachov is firmly in charge of Soviet policy both at home and abroad.

He had decided not to follow the example of his three predecessors and become President as well as Party leader, but was undisputed leader, as his ousting from the Politburo on Monday of the once formidable Mr Grigory Romanov demonstrated.

Last year Mr Gorbachov, now aged 54, declared when nominating Mr Chernenko for Head of State that it had become important for the presidency and party leadership to be combined. Yesterday he met this paradox head-on at the Supreme Soviet, saying that the changes were necessary to ensure continuity.

Miners may have local pay deals

Donald MacIntyre, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board is considering leaving the biggest part of this year's pay rise to area-based productivity negotiations. This would be a significant departure from previous NCB policy, but would closely follow that pursued by the chairman, Mr Iain MacGregor, when he was at the British Steel Corporation.

If such a policy, now under discussion at a senior level, were implemented, it would mean the National Union of Mineworkers being reduced to a minimal increase in national negotiations, with the rest being made up locally under the industry's incentive scheme.

Miners' leaders are already bracing themselves for such a move. Mr Peter Heathfield, the union's national secretary, told the NUM conference delegates in Sheffield yesterday that the union expected to see Mr MacGregor "seeking to do what he did in BSC" and limiting pay increases to locally based productivity deals in the coalfields. "That is a threat we have to recognize and take on board", Mr Heathfield said.

Mr Heathfield was participating in a debate in which the union threatened withdrawal from the industry's seven-year-old incentive scheme, if the coal board did not agree to consolidate productivity bonus earnings into basic rates over the next five years.

Some delegates were, however, sceptical over whether such a policy could in fact be carried out and Mr Heathfield acknowledged that it would be up to the individual areas to decide. He said: "It is imperative that we indicate collectively to MacGregor that there is an abhorrence of a scheme which divides miners, which puts different values on people doing comparable functions."

Unseeded Leconte beats Lendl at Wimbledon

Henri Leconte, of France, who is unseeded, beat Ivan Lendl, the second seed, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1 at Wimbledon yesterday. He now meets Boris Becker, aged 17 who beat Tim Mayotte 6-3, 4-6, 6-7, 7-6, 6-2. Becker will be the youngest Wimbledon quarter-finalist since Bjorn Borg in 1974.

In Stockholm, Steve Oveit was beaten into second place by an American, Steve Scott, in the 1,500 metres. Oveit was lying fifth with 200 metres to go.

Way open for women deacons next year

By Clifford Longley

The first women deacons are likely to be ordained in the Church of England next year, after the General Synod's approval of the measure yesterday.

It has still to go before Parliament, where there could be some opposition. Most of the 350 deaconesses in the church are thought to want to transfer to the new status, which would give them the right to the use of the title "Reverend" and technically make them members of the clergy.

The measure's final stage was carried by large majorities in each of the three houses - bishops, 36 to 10; clergy, 147 to 49; laity, 137 to 34.

Apart from the status, there are activities in the Church of England open to deaconesses. Deaconesses may perform wedding ceremonies, though they may not give the blessing afterwards. They are not permitted to celebrate Holy Communion, nor give absolution.

On transfer, deaconesses will not require any further training.

The Diocese is one of the three grades of Holy Order and the admission of women to it was opposed by a section of Anglo-Catholics as a matter of principle. It was also seen by them as a step towards the ordination of women priests.

But Mr John Smallwood, of Southwark Diocese, who steered the measure through on behalf of the standing committee, insisted that acceptance of women deacons did not imply eventual acceptance of women priests.

The Anglo-Catholic group met at luncheon and was reportedly "split down the middle" on this point. Several of them then voted for the measure.

The Rev Peter Geldard, secretary of the Church Union, said the Anglican Diocese would no longer be part of the diocese of the Catholic Church. The measure would raise expectations that women would become priests.

Deaconess Diana McClutchey said the decision "put right an anomaly which was glaringly apparent for a very long time". The debate was concluded early when no more members wished to speak, which indicated a lack of strong resistance to the measure.

The synod also approved by similar large majorities, the changes to canon law which the new measure will require.



Mr Gromyko, left, is congratulated by Mr Gorbachov in the Supreme Soviet yesterday; Mr Tikhonov applauds his election

Scargill is slapped down by Kinnoch

From Philip Webster, Political Reporter, Brecon

Mr Neil Kinnoch repudiated yesterday Mr Arthur Scargill's call for the next Labour government to free miners jailed during the pit strike and his exhortation to the National Union of Mineworkers to be ready for more industrial action.

In a swift reaction designed to limit the potential damage to Labour's chances in tomorrow's by-election at Brecon and Radnor, Mr Kinnoch effectively dismissed all coal board managers.

With the Alliance claiming that it is engaged in a straight fight with Labour, and the Conservatives clearly in need of a boost to their campaign, Mr Scargill's remarks were received as a godsend by the opponents of Mr Richard Willey, the Labour candidate.

They had been exploited fully at the Tory and Liberal free conferences, when a statement by Mr Kinnoch repudiating Mr Scargill was quickly communicated to its by-election headquarters and released. Mr Kinnoch specifically rejected Mr Scargill's demand to free all "political prisoners".

A National Opinion Poll survey showing Labour several points ahead of the Alliance published in the Daily Mail today, appears, when taken in conjunction with other recent surveys, to confirm that the Conservatives are heading for a big setback.

By saying that there could be no question of overturning verdicts properly arrived at in the courts.

He repeated the leadership's view that miners dismissed during the coal strike should be reinstated "except for those convicted of violence or serious acts of criminal damage".

Mr Kinnoch implicitly rejected Mr Scargill's warning of further strike action by saying that coalfield families knew after so much suffering that while defiance in defeat was a fine instinct, common sense to prevent further defeat was vital.

"I listen to them. They speak from bitter experience. They will never forget the strike or its lessons. Indeed, they live daily with the realities of its results, and the extra power now held by the board."

Mr Willey said that although Mr Scargill was entitled to his opinion, he was only one union leader and carried no particular authority in the Labour Party. He said bluntly that he did not agree with Mr Scargill.

The most important requirement continued on back page, Col 5

Washington seeks support for ban on Beirut flights

From Michael Binyon, Washington

With President Reagan personally greeting the freed TWA hostages at Andrews airforce base in Washington yesterday afternoon, the administration was stepping up its fight against international terrorism on the diplomatic and economic fronts while keeping its military options open.

The US announced on Monday that, with the help of its Western allies, it is seeking to close down Beirut Airport, which has called a haven for terrorists. All services of Lebanon's Middle East Airlines into the US are to be terminated immediately, as well as those of Lebanese and American cargo carriers using Beirut Airport.

Washington will put pressure on other countries to follow suit and is considering denying landing rights in the US to foreign airlines that continue to fly to Beirut.

"The purpose is to place off-limits internationally that airport until the people of Beirut put terrorists off-limits", Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State said.

Concealed camera helps pinpoint 'safe houses'

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Several of the 39 American hostages held captive in Beirut for 17 days have been able to pinpoint the exact location of the "safe houses" in which they were held by Shia Muslim gunmen. At least one of the hijacked TWA passengers even managed to conceal a camera on his body and took photographs of the street in which he was held in the Hay el-Selam suburb of west Beirut.

Those hostages who managed to gain such information intend to hand it over to State Department officials at de-briefings in Washington. Some may already have done so during their talks with American Government officials in Frankfurt.

Although President Reagan has apparently ruled out any retaliation for the TWA hijacking, it is likely that the State Department will pay particular attention to the houses in which the Americans were held - even though, in most cases, they were the private homes of ordinary families unconnected with the hijackings.

Terror tops agenda of Bush visit

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

The US Vice-President George Bush and Mrs Margaret Thatcher are expected to reach agreement on a number of ideas to combat international terrorism, at important talks in Downing Street today.

The Prime Minister's pledge to back an international ban on flights to and from Beirut has placed her on the same wavelength as Washington - after the hijacking of the TWA airliner.

She met Mr Bush last night at a dinner given by the American Ambassador, Mr Charles Price, to commemorate 200 years of Anglo-American diplomatic relations.

Mr Bush originally set out on a tour of Rome, Bonn, The Hague, Brussels, Geneva and London to ally allies' fears over President Reagan's Star Wars programme. But the Beirut hostage crisis and other recent acts of terrorism had the world have overtaken him.

He will make a major speech to the International Institute for Strategic Studies tonight, after meeting opposition leaders in London.

● PARIS: Mr Bush yesterday repeated US claims that it had not engaged in any deal to secure the release of the American hostages from Beirut (Diana Geddes writes).

Speaking at a press conference at the end of his two-day visit to France, Mr Bush replied to repeated questions on the circumstances surrounding the release: "I still maintain there was no deal. I know it to be true - fact, certain."

Mr Bush said he had put forward no concrete proposals during his trip on ways to combat terrorism but had found in all the capitals he had visited "a willingness to reach out and co-operate to the fullest"

Thatcher opposes unilateral blockade

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister was yesterday resisting a unilateral British ban on flights from Beirut into Heathrow Airport.

She told Mr Michael Latham, Conservative MP for Rutland and Melton, in the Commons: "It is intolerable that Beirut airport should be used to launch terrorist attacks outside Lebanon."

"Until the Lebanese Government can guarantee security at that airport, it may be necessary for the international community to suspend all services to and from Beirut."

But senior Whitehall sources last night stressed the need for international action, arguing that if the ban was restricted to unilateral actions by the United States and Britain, then other countries would pick up the business and the attempted blockade would be rendered ineffective.

President Reagan announced a United States termination of flights from Beirut on Monday. There are four Middle East Airlines flights between Beirut and London each week, but one senior source said last night that isolated action by Britain and the United States would be an empty gesture.

It was also stated that Mrs Thatcher had taken the initiative on terrorism at Milan over the weekend, but a British paper on the issue had not been reached in formal talks. The paper was now being considered by the European Commission.

● BEIRUT: The extremist Shia Muslim group Islamic Jihad described President Reagan's threat to close Beirut airport as a "circus performance" (Robert Fisk writes).

In a statement the group said that "new fighters of our martyrdom lovers are ready to direct more blows at the regime against the United States".

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Rail shuttle link across Channel proposed

A £2,000 million twin-bore rail tunnel between Britain and France, could be operating within seven years, a consortium of British and French companies said yesterday.

The six United Kingdom partners of the Channel Tunnel Group, which has just formed links with a French group of three banks and five construction companies, will submit their plan to the French and British governments by October 31.

Their main rival is the £5,000 million Euroroute scheme, which is also an Anglo-French partnership. It includes Trafalgar House and British Steel and proposes a road and rail link, with the construction of two man-made islands in mid-Channel.

Both governments have specified that the project must be privately financed. A decision will be made by the end of the year.

Bus plan rejected

A plan to allow local authorities to pull all bus services outside London out to tender, as recommended by the Commons transport select committee, was rejected out of hand by the Government yesterday (Our Lobby Reporter writes).

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said the MPs' system of comprehensive competitive franchising would not provide a solution to the chronic decline in the bus industry.

Leading article, page 15

Syria diplomat withdrawn

The dispute between Britain and Syria over a diplomat who refused to leave his rented flat was officially ended yesterday. The Syrians said the diplomat, Mr Ahmed Rajab, who had used his diplomatic immunity to defy a court order to move out of his £85,000 flat, would leave Britain within the next few days ahead of the evacuation deadline set by the Foreign Office.

Dr Loufou Allah Haydar, Syrian Ambassador in London, called on senior Foreign Office officials to tell them. A Foreign Office spokesman said: "They have agreed to withdraw Mr Rajab as a gesture of goodwill. We now regard the matter closed, and we look forward to resuming our normal friendly relations with Syria."

Technology aid for small firms

Small companies are expected to be the main users of a new technology centre launched in Macclesfield, Cheshire, yesterday.

The Advanced Manufacturing Technology Centre (AM-TC) is to have more than 300 technical professionals with important computer and laboratory facilities from the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology (UMIST), and University of Salford. "It is the Machine Tool Industry Association. The aim is to help companies to transfer academic technical expertise to industry."

Correction

We are asked to point out that the remarks in Monday's paper about Mrs Margaret Thatcher's mood attributed to her spokesman, Mr Bernard Ingham, were not representative of his own views, but a light-hearted speculative reference to possible newspaper assessment.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia \$20, Belgium 8, Canada \$27, France £10, Germany £10, Greece £10, Hong Kong \$20, India £10, Italy £10, Japan £10, Korea £10, Luxembourg £10, Malaysia £10, Mexico £10, Netherlands £10, New Zealand £10, Norway £10, Portugal £10, Singapore £10, South Africa £10, Spain £10, Sweden £10, Switzerland £10, Taiwan £10, Thailand £10, USA \$17, Yugoslavia £10.

Miners to recall conference if resisted over dismissed men

From Donald McIntyre, Labour Editor, Sheffield

The National Union of Mineworkers yesterday decided to recall its conference in three months' time to consider further pressure on the Government and the National Coal Board if it has not succeeded in securing reinstatement for most of the 622 men dismissed during the year-long strike.

After easily the longest and most emotional debate of the conference, the union approved overwhelmingly a motion from the militant Kent coalfield seeking the recall to consider further action "if any victimized member not in jail has not been reinstated by the NCB by the last day of September 1985".

Mr Henry Richardson, the deposed left-wing Nottinghamshire area secretary, walked out of the conference in disgust after his fellow delegates from the area decided to oppose the resolution, in spite of a powerful appeal by Mr Peter Heathfield, the national secretary, for unity behind the call.

The resolution was supported by the national executive after assurances were given by the Kent area that it was not calling for a strike at the October conference but would leave it up to delegates to decide how to step up their campaign. The Nottinghamshire delegates failed to secure a specific assurance that the resolution did not apply to all dismissed miners, irrespective of offences.

Tensions between the majority of Nottinghamshire delegates and their pro-strike president, Mr Ray Cadburn, erupted on the conference floor when Mr John Alsop, one of the delegation, accused him of misleading them by suggesting that the resolution was not a call for a strike.

Mr Heathfield said that Mr John Gost, the one Conservative MP to vote with Labour on the Commons Employment Select Committee, which called for a review of the dismissals, had accepted the union's argument that there had been discrimination.

Deadlock over pay stops Guardian

By Our Labour Correspondent

The Guardian was not printed in London last night for the second successive day.

There was no sign of an early break in the pay negotiations with 30 National Graphical Association members in the stereotype department, who are responsible for making the printing plates which are fixed to the press.

The management has offered a two-stage 9 per cent deal, with 5 per cent flowing from the national newspaper printers' settlement last January and a further 4 per cent from May 1 in the form of a local offer.

ing that the Kent miners would be asked to withdraw or remit their resolution.

Mr Chadburn strode angrily to the rostrum to deny the charge, saying that he had simply said that the NUM's leaders would meet the Kent miners to "clarify" the resolution. "I challenge anyone of you to say I am lying," Mr Chadburn shouted from the rostrum.

Mr Jack Taylor, the Yorkshire area president, said that some miners found guilty in the courts were back at work while others acquitted or not even charged had remained dismissed.

Mr Heathfield told delegates that throughout negotiations in the dispute the union had made it clear that an amnesty for those dismissed during the strike was a top priority.

He said: "I would say to our comrades in the National Union of Journalists, who have highlighted the exceptional cases of vandalism and violence and completely distorted what was happening in the coalfields, that there have been very few interviews with those who have been sacked by the NCB and have been guilty of no offence at all."

"If there is a common bond between all those people dismissed and all those in prison it is that they are dyed in the wool, 100 per cent supporters of the NUM. That is their crime."

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NGA negotiators had submitted a package of claims, estimated by management to be worth between 13 and 14 per cent.

Printing staff in Manchester, where 180,000 of the newspaper's normal £40,000 print run is produced, are not affected by the dispute and management was seeking the agreement of other unions in London to carry out the normal facsimile transmissions of pages to Manchester.

The management said the 30 NGA members were deemed to have dismissed themselves when they refused to guarantee that they would work normally.

Thatcher talks on EEC unity

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Prime Minister, three days after her high words which ended the EEC summit in Milan, yesterday emphasized in the Commons the areas of common ground. She said that in reality there was not as much difference between the heads of government as might appear.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher made it plain that Britain will be represented at the inter-governmental conference which, in spite of British, Danish and Greek objections, will be held in the autumn to consider changes to the Treaty of Rome.

MPs on both sides advised her that participation would be in Britain's interest.

But when asked by the Labour benches if she would attend, she closed the option which until then had been left just ajar. She answered: "No. It is not a conference of heads of government."

It is on general affairs which are normally for foreign ministers.

The Prime Minister began her report by saying that a number of important decisions had been made in Milan. The summit decided that in making progress towards a single internal market for goods and services by 1992, priority should be given to removing physical barriers to the movement of goods; free markets in financial services and transport; liberation of capital movements; and full freedom of establishment for the professions.

These were Britain's own priorities.

By contrast, a majority "preferred to postpone action" on procedure to improve decision-making.

The most interesting comment on the Prime Minister's adventures in Milan was made not in the Commons but on BBC radio by her predecessor, Mr Edward Heath.

In the past he has shown little sympathy for Mrs Thatcher in her frequent moments of isolation among Community partners.

Yesterday he said her reform proposals were very good and worthwhile, and he could quite understand her frustration.

But in extension of the other heads of government, Mr Heath also said that there was "immense suspicion of us" in Europe because of the past five years of haggling over the British contribution to the budget.



An F2 Tornado aircraft yesterday at the Royal Air Force station at Coningsby in Lincolnshire, which will have about 16 of the aircraft by the end of the year.

Britain's air defences (Our Defence Correspondent writes).

About 22,000 trees will be planted to screen from aerial observation new, specially strengthened aircraft shelters, designed to withstand the impact of a 1,000lb bomb, for the Tornados and other aircraft.

Britain is the only country to have ordered the F2 Tornado, a variant of the long-range strike Tornado. The air defence Tornado, which can reach altitudes of about 70,000ft, or 13 miles, will greatly extend the range and effectiveness of Britain's air defences (Photograph: John Voos).

BR must decide productivity stance

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

British Rail directors meet tomorrow to decide on a series of critical issues which could decide whether there is to be a confrontation with the unions over the introduction of new productivity measures this summer.

The board meeting is also expected to decide whether to press ahead with the £200,000 claim for damages against the National Union of Railwaymen and the train drivers' union ASLEF. A decision to drop the action would be a signal that the board has wrung concessions from the unions on the productivity front.

British Rail has said that it will introduce, without union agreement, further trials on running three freight train services without guards. It has given warning to the unions that it will not hesitate to seek a High Court injunction if the trials, or the other changes in working practices, produce a hostile response.

The board will also be given the final report and accounts for the past 15 months, which will show that British Rail has made a loss approaching £400 million, compared with the £250 million in 1984. A substantial part of the losses - about £270 million - are attributed to the effects of the miners' strike.

Union leaders are hopeful that British Rail will drop the £200,000 damages claim, arising out of a one-day strike in South

Yorkshire and the east Midlands last January, which was called without a ballot, over alleged victimization of railway workers who were taking action in support of the miners.

British Rail has accused the NUR of misleading its members in claiming that the productivity issues have not been taken through the industry's negotiating machinery. Mr Sidney Hoggart, director of employee relations, says in the latest issue of *Railnews*: "Records of many meetings held show that the board has behaved with integrity throughout."

He argues that there is no need for the freight experiments or the introduction of driver-only trains on commuter routes from Hertfordshire and Cambridge to London, to be referred to Lord McCarthy's arbitration tribunal because the tribunal gave rulings on the issues during the rail strikes in 1983.

The management is seeking to run trains without guards on services between King's Cross and Hitchin and Royston, in the Strathclyde region, and also to reach a final deal on one-man operation of trains on the St Pancras-to-Bedford commuter service.

Another flashpoint could also come in a few weeks' time when British Rail tries to run trials of a new Railbus in the Derby area.

Strict police security for remands

by Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A Glasgow man charged with possession of more than 135lbs of explosives and a couple facing bombing as terrorism charges were yesterday remanded in custody amid strict security precautions at a London court.

The three were brought down from Glasgow on Monday by Scotland Yard officers and yesterday were taken before Sir Bryan Roberts at Lambeth magistrates court accompanied by armed officers. The building was monitored by police dogs, a cordon of officers and members of the Yard's D11 specialist firearms branch.

Mr John Gerald Boyle, aged 46, of Glasgow, charged with possession of explosives with intent to endanger life, Sean McKenna, aged 34, of Glasgow, charged with possession of explosives with intent to cause explosion in the United Kingdom, and Mr William Murray, aged 30, of Glasgow, charged with possession of explosives with intent to cause explosion in the United Kingdom, were remanded in custody.

Five people facing a bomb plot charge have been sent for trial after two days of tight security during committal proceedings at Liverpool Magistrates court.

Journalists and members of the public were frisked twice and searched.

Yesterday Mr Michael Mansfield, a barrister made submissions on behalf of one of the defendants, Dr Mairé O'Shea, the stipendiary magistrate, Mr Norman Wootton decided there was a case to answer.

Dr O'Shea, a retired consultant psychiatrist, was granted conditional bail.

The four others accused were remanded in custody. They are Mr Peter Lynch, aged 46, of Belfast, charged with possession of explosives with intent to endanger life, Mr William Murray, aged 30, of Glasgow, charged with possession of explosives with intent to cause explosion in the United Kingdom, and Mr William Murray, aged 30, of Glasgow, charged with possession of explosives with intent to cause explosion in the United Kingdom.

Strathclyde police yesterday were holding one woman under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. Another three were held by Lancashire police and one in Greater Manchester.

500 seek tea job

Solicitors in Dudley, near Birmingham, have received more than 500 applications for a job as "office dogbody and tea maker", many from people with "A" levels.

Call of history

Some traditional red telephone boxes due to be replaced by US-style booths are to be listed as historic buildings by the Department of the Environment.

Livingstone told to quit Labour poll

Mr Ken Livingstone, the Greater London council leader, who last month disavowed the Labour leadership by announcing he was standing for the party treasurer, is likely to withdraw from the election for the post.

A motion calling upon him to abandon his candidacy was passed. It is understood, by 23 votes to 9 by the management committee of Great East Labour Party.

Mr Livingstone, who was in Newcastle upon Tyne at the time of the meeting, is now expected to stand instead for the national executive committee's constituency section.

Pundits agreed over house price forecast

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The Anglia Building Society's forecast that house prices will increase on average by 10 per cent this year tallies with previous predictions by other building societies, estate agents and professional bodies.

After last year's average increase of around 8 per cent, it was confidently expected that 1985 would see a continuation of the steady increase in property prices, which has been going on for two years, perhaps at a slightly higher rate because of hopes of lower interest rates.

The Anglia Building Society's analysis of this steady increase, which could lead to even higher margins next year, combines the factors of rising disposable income, soaring land prices driven by high-density development, the first council house sales and indications of a resurgence of starter home sales.

In general, the house price assessments have remained consistent. One factor that has stayed the same for many years is that house prices run ahead of wage increases, one reason why more people are house-owners now. The Halifax Building Society, Britain's largest, estimated last February, after a quarter in which prices increased by 0.7 per cent, giving an increase during the past year of 9.4 per cent, that prices would go up to 10 per cent during 1985.

The Nationwide Building Society reported last April a 3 per cent increase in the first quarter of the year, consistent with a 14 per cent annual rate, three times the estimated increase in the retail price index and twice the rise in average earnings.

The latest Halifax price index, published last month, gave an increase of 8.8 per cent over the year to last month, and with it came a forecast of around 8 per cent for 1985. The building society pointed out that this national figure contained wide regional variations, with the gap between southern and northern areas expected to continue to widen.

In its monthly survey, the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, reported a stable market, with nearly 40 per cent of its agents indicating no change in prices over the previous quarter as expected at this time of the year. Half the

Solicitors tackled on complaints conflict

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Law Society meets today for its annual meeting in the knowledge that the management consultants Coopers & Lybrand are to recommend that complaint about solicitors and discipline should be administered separately to counter growing public concern.

Their unpublished report says: "We believe that the conflict of role, whether real or apparent, is becoming increasingly less acceptable to the public. It is therefore likely to attract increasing criticism from outside and from within the profession - something which it will be essential for the society and the profession to avoid."

"We believe that the Law Society and the solicitors' profession must now take a lead in a way which demonstrates a clear understanding of this growing public concern."

"We propose that the Law Society should take the initiative in proposing the transfer of its complaints handling and discipline functions to a new independent body."

The separation of functions, the report says, would ensure public confidence in the system for handling complaints and discipline against solicitors.

"Despite the range of opinions which we encountered, we believe that this approach would find widespread support within as well as outside the profession."

It was supported at the meeting of the consultants with secretaries of local Law Societies, besides being put forward often in consultations. It was also similar to proposals from agencies representing or acting on behalf of consumers.

"But as far as we are aware, the majority of the public is satisfied with its dealings with solicitors. Set against the total business of solicitors, the volume of complaints and disciplinary proceedings is small."

Into battle, page 14

Mortgage costs 'unimportant'

The high cost of mortgage borrowing is the least of home buyers' worries. The availability of funds and speed in arranging a loan are far more important (Richard Thomson writes).

Young couples and first time buyers are often so afraid of being refused a mortgage that they do not apply for one, according to a survey published yesterday by the Britannia Building Society.

The survey, mainly concerned with the attitudes of first time buyers, covered the south, West Midlands and north west of England.

Mr Michael Stann, Britannia's managing director, said: "The survey shows that young couples are finding the whole process of house-buying highly traumatic."

"People prefer to seek advice from friends and relatives rather than mortgage brokers and estate agents, the survey discloses."

Estate agents and the conveyancing process were widely criticized as being slow and inefficient.

agents reported increases of up to 2 per cent.

The other main market survey is the *Financial Weekly/ISVA* Housing Index published by the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers. For the first quarter of 1985 it gave a price increase of 2.3 per cent, and an annual rate of 9.9 per cent. Its report for the second quarter, due shortly, is expected to show a quarterly increase of around 2 per cent with a yearly increase of less than 8 per cent.

If and when mortgage interest rates come down there is likely to be a further surge. At present the building societies have enough funds to cope, with queues only rarely delaying house purchase, but a deduction in the rate could lead to extra demand. That could put societies under strain, not least because over the past few years an increasing amount of money has been borrowed for spending other than house buying.

HOUSE PRICE INCREASES			
First six months, 1985			
	NEW PROPERTIES	MODERN (post-1919)	OLDER (pre-1919)
Scotland	4.8%	1.5%	4%
N Ireland	4.3	4.1	8.3
North-west	3.6	6.3	5.2
West Midlands	3.9	4	2.3
South-west	2.9	7	2.4
North and Yorkshire	9	8.5	5
North-east Midlands	4	2.5	5
East Midlands	3.9	6.5	4.8
East Anglia	9.8	11.5	7.7
South Midlands	15	6	5
London and South-east	9.1	5.8	8.3
South	8.9	6.7	6.5
All areas	6.7	6.2	6.0

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IN THE TIMES TOMORROW

One of the most glaring anomalies about Broadmoor is that nurses wear blue-grey uniforms, indistinguishable from prison officers, and belong to the Prison Officers' Association.

Mr Jim Clarke, the senior nursing officer, explains that the nurses belong to the POA because it used to come under the Home Office, when exchanges between Broadmoor and the prison service were quite common. Broadmoor nurses have their own section, and are less likely to become embroiled in national disputes than if they belonged one of the big health service unions.

Although most train at Broadmoor, there are others such as Mr Kevin Barron, aged 34, a nursing officer, who trained in the NHS, then worked at Rampton and Park Lane special hospitals before settling at Broadmoor nine years ago. "I fell in love with the place," he says - an improbable-sounding comment, but one which reflects the remarkable esprit de corps among the staff.

Mr Barron, who takes pride in the fact that 16 nursing staff have hardly any difficulty handling 101 highly disturbed patients in his house, talks of "a peculiar form of democracy" which exists among patients and staff.

In the third and final part of a series about life inside Broadmoor, RUPERT MORRIS considers the medical and nursing staff.

Establishing a relationship of trust between nurse and patient is a vital part of what is known as "nurse therapy". Well behaved patients will gradually earn privileges.

Those who misbehave, or are perceived as being particularly unstable or disruptive, will spend some time in Norfolk House, the intensive care ward, known to cynics and dissidents as the "punishment block".

Mr Jim Clarke says nurses do not use the words "discipline" or "punishment", although they recognize the need for "control" and "sanctions". Nurses have to differentiate between patients who behave in a consciously anti-social or disruptive way, and psychotics, who do not know what they are doing.

Dr John Hamilton, Broadmoor's medical director, says: "It's not an automatic withdrawal of privileges because someone has broken a rule. The nurse will try to find out why he did what he did, then act accordingly. We have to do our best to teach patients what is acceptable behaviour."

Allegations of brutality have been rare in recent years, but a

few months ago Broadmoor got a nasty shock when the inquest verdict on a patient who died after being restrained by nurses was "accidental death, aggravated by lack of care". A patient claimed it was common practice for staff to beat up anyone guilty of unruly behaviour. His complaint was investigated by police, and could not be substantiated.

Probably more important is the ability of the POA to use its industrial muscle to block reforms. There is a reactionary rumour among Broadmoor staff suspicious of any change.

Dr Hamilton, a small, rounded man with a beard and glasses, is, at 41, the youngest head of Broadmoor. He is cautious and painstaking.

The most immediate problem for Dr Hamilton and his staff has been the demands on consultants' time, at least one day a week being spent giving or preparing evidence for tribunals. Staff morale has also suffered from the fact that reports are scrutinized in great detail and second opinions constantly having to be sought.

Yet he insists that he welcomes the changes. He says the problems can be regarded as "teething troubles", and he is convinced that the new system will be "a power for good". It is still early days.

Concluded

Casinos boom as Arabs return to play for large stakes in London

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

London casinos are booming. The estimated "drop" money exchanged for chips, topped £1 billion for the first time last year, according to the Gaming Board's annual report published yesterday.

Arabs are the big spenders. Americans are returning because of the strong dollar, but throughout Britain the staple business is provided by the Chinese, inveterate gamblers.

Gaming is thought by the board to be more prevalent among the Chinese community than any other ethnic group. Some casinos would close without their business.

The board is studying attempts to attract Chinese custom to ensure that they are within the law. That is in keeping with a recommendation of the Home Affairs Select Committee, which reflected a recommen-

ation by the Royal Commission on Gambling that Chinese gaming, fan tan and pai kau should be authorized.

Fan Tan is a game of chance played with sticks and beads, and pai kau with Chinese dominoes. The house always gets a percentage from the pot in other games were a different system is used the house has a built-in edge.

Arabs are more volatile than the Chinese. The controversy over the screening of the film *Death of a Princess* on television in 1980 led many Saudis to abandon London in protest. The revolution in Iran cut off funds for its nationals and punters rushed home.

It is Middle East money that makes London casinos profitable. Probably no more than 100 Arabs are big rollers. They come in for a season lasting between two weeks to three months, in which time each may change £1 million into chips. Casinos keep on average 18 per cent.

The report says that the estimated "drop" in Britain rose by £183 million to £1.482 billion, an increase of 14 per cent on 1983. The "drop" in London rose from £968 million to £1.130 billion, a rise of 16.7 per cent.

The number of casino licences in London rose from 19 to 20 and the board says that in other cities in London are more than sufficient to meet demand.

The sums taken by casinos nationally as house wins rose from £177 million in 1980-81 to £278 million last year.

During the year, the board discussed with the British Casino Association the interpretation of the Gaming Act on the acceptance of cheques and "promotional" activities. Guidelines have been issued by the association and brought to the notice of casinos which are not members.

No casino shall accept a cheque from a player to enable him to game if he or she has dishonoured a previous cheque from which the debt, or any part of it, remains outstanding to the casino, except in special circumstances and then subject to a prescribed procedure.

No casino shall agree to enter into any arrangement to make settlement of a player's debt arising from a dishonoured gaming cheque for less than the full amount for which it was drawn.

The guidelines say small value gifts are permissible on a general basis to members, such as diaries and pens.

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Bob Geldof, the pop singer and organizer of the Band Aid charity, with London schoolchildren yesterday on announcing a new appeal, backed by British Rail, to maintain food supplies to famine-stricken areas of Africa.

When the new term begins in September, schools will be sent six sacks, costing £4, which their pupils will be asked to fill with bags of wholemeal flour, sugar, dried split peas and lentils.

The sacks will then be transported free of charge from any of 600 stations which operate BR's Red Star parcels service to the Band Aid warehouse at Tilbury Docks, in Essex.

(Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

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Cottesloe reopens with season of new plays

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The National Theatre's Cottesloe stage is to reopen for six months on September 23 with a festival of new plays.

The small experimental stage was closed earlier this year when the company said that the modest rise in its Arts Council grant meant that it could not support three separate stages.

The Greater London Council has promised £375,000 to help the National through its crisis in funds, part of which will pay to keep the Cottesloe open.

The move will take the reopening of the stage beyond the announcement of next year's arts grants, which the company hopes will enable it to keep the Cottesloe open permanently, though there are growing fears that the financial situation for many arts groups will worsen next year.

The festival will consist of 10 plays developed in the National's studio, among them *The Garden of England*, a documentary drawn from interviews with Kent miners and their families during and after the pit strike.

The National also announced that in the new season Alan Bates is to make his debut with the company as Archie Rice in John Osborne's *The Entertainer*. Joan Plowright, whose husband Lord Olivier has his most successful role outside the classical theatre in the same part at the Royal Court and on film, will also be in the play.

Comments and suggestions on the paper are invited and should be sent to the Staff Inspector for Music, DES, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 by November 30.

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Milan summit: 'I do not feel humiliated' reports Mrs Thatcher

EEC SUMMIT

While it was regrettable that the opportunity available to the European Council to strengthen foreign policy cooperation and improve decision making within the EEC was not taken at the Milan summit of heads of Community member states, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, made clear in a Commons statement that the United Kingdom would be present at the further conference on the issues.

She said that at the United Kingdom summit, the Prime Minister would make a constructive contribution on the basis of practical proposals rather than vague aspirations.

The Prime Minister said that by agreeing steps to remove barriers to trade and to strengthen high technology, the Milan European Council contributed to the EEC's economic strength and to the creation of wealth and new jobs.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, questioning the Prime Minister on the summit at which, he said, the Prime Minister had not after six years of bluster succeeded in winning one tangible, positive advantage, wondered if Mrs Thatcher was vexed or was it the case as her Mr Bernard Ingham had told them: "It is not irritation with the Prime Minister it is a total volcanic eruption. Krakatoa has nothing on it."

How soon, he wondered, was she going to join that extinct volcano? Mr Thatcher retorted: On bluster and fury, I could not hold a candle to Mr Kinnock in the emission of hot air. (Laughter)

In her statement, Mrs Thatcher said: Some time in advance of the European Council, the United Kingdom had circulated specific proposals for the development of the Community, covering completion of the internal market; strengthening co-operation; and improvements in decision-making. The meeting offered the opportunity for action over a broad range of these proposals and a number of important decisions were taken.

The European Council decided that in making progress towards achieving the single internal market for goods and services in the Community by 1992 priority should be given to:

- The removal of physical and technical barriers to the movement of goods;
- A free market in financial services;
- A free market for transport;
- Liberalisation of capital movements;
- Full freedom of establishment for the professions.

These are the United Kingdom's own priorities.

On co-operation, the European Council decided to set in hand the work necessary to reach agreement on the lines proposed by the United Kingdom, taking account also of a subsequent Franco-German text, an agreement would allow the Community together to wield more influence in world affairs.

On technology, the European Council expressed its commitment to use the large Community market so as to strengthen technological co-operation in Europe in the face of the American and Japanese challenge.

As an incentive to manufacturers to propose and develop products, the Community should have a guarantee of genuine access to public purchasing throughout the Community.

By contrast, when it came to procedures for decision-making, the European Council preferred to postpone action and to put the issues to an intergovernmental conference to be convened under Article 236 of the Treaty of Rome.

The United Kingdom's view was that some positive improvements in the Community's decision-making could have been decided in Milan and did not require any treaty amendment.

We regret this unnecessary delay but will naturally attend any such conference and shall continue to press for practical steps to improve decision making which do not impair our ability to safeguard our national interests.

Any changes in the treaty would of course require unanimity and would have to be approved by each sovereign parliament.

On the economic and social situation, the EEC Commission is to compare the Community's economic structure and performance with other major industrialized

countries. It will concentrate on strategies to improve growth and employment.

The Commission also reported on the steps being taken to give effect to the British initiative on deregulation at the last European Council.

The European Council generally endorsed the report on the Community's economic structure and itself recommends cutting the burden of Community legislation and proposes easier access to medical care abroad.

The European Council agreed on the need for Japan to increase significantly its imports of manufactured goods and to liberalise its financial markets. This unanimous view will be emphasized to the Prime Minister of Japan during his forthcoming visit to Europe.

Finally, the European Council discussed famine in Africa. Two-thirds of the cereals food aid agreed at Dublin last December has already reached the countries concerned or is en route.

We now intend to work out a coordinated programme against the effects of drought in the Third World and give priority to helping developing countries to achieve greater security in their food supplies.

Mr Kinnock said he could find no adequate explanation as to why the Prime Minister had got the whole approach to the summit so spectacularly wrong.

As a consequence of the Prime Minister's clumsy failure in Milan, and before Milan (he said), we are not in a position to promote the changes in the Common Market which our country needs effectively to protect its interests.

The Government has been sucked into an inter-governmental conference that the Prime Minister said would never take place and which she plainly does not want.

Was it not important that the Prime Minister should attend such a conference because the other countries could make changes in procedure without altering the substance of the agreement?

Leighton: Foolish headlines last week

Treaty of Rome? A majority vote at the conference would enable others to determine the vital future interests of the British people.

Before any further progress was made on the People's Committee of Europe, would the Prime Minister accept that the British like others in the Community, were not impressed by European flags, stamps and anthems? They wanted investment, growth and jobs.

There was to be a detailed report comparing the Community's structure and performance with other industrial countries. Were MPs supposed to be satisfied that 10 leaders of some of the strongest nations go together and could offer the 15% of million unemployed in the EEC only yet another study?

Mrs Thatcher said she did not think an inter-governmental conference was necessary. They could have agreed greater improvements on decision making on the matters before the summit. Some of them had already been decided.

An inter-governmental conference could be called by majority vote but any recommendations to change the treaty had to be done by unanimous vote and had to go before each parliament.

There was a report by Britain's Commissioner on the internal market (Lord Cockfield) and it was vital that the European Council discuss the internal market in the light of the Commission's report.

Mr Jonathan Aitken (Thames South, C) said it was time to consider President Mitterand's proposal for a two-speed Europe.

Mrs Thatcher said she disagreed. In reality there was not as much choice as it was made out to be by the government as it may appear at the end of the Milan meeting.

Mr Charles Potter, QC and Mr Michael Hart for the Crown; Mr Thomas Scott Baker, QC and Mr Andrew Thornhill, QC for the taxpayer.

LORD JUSTICE OLIVER said that the case was intended as a test case to determine whether when periodic payments under the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973 were ordered to be paid in respect of a child, the payments were to be made in the year in which they were made or as such income in the year in which they were actually received.

Four questions arose: (1) whether the court had power to order periodic payments having retrospective effect; (2) whether, if so, it had

power to vary an order retrospectively; (3) whether, if it had, such retrospective variation could extend to substituting a different person as the beneficiary of the order; and (4) assuming that the questions (1) and (2) or all three questions were answered affirmatively, whether such retrospective variation could be effective to alter fiscal consequences of the original order which had already been decided prior to the date on which the variation was made.

The Crown did not argue against (1) and (2). Argument was confined to (3) and (4). Question (3) was purely one of the correct construction of the statutory provisions authorizing the making and variation of periodic payments.

Mr Scott Baker was right in saying that the order here was a "child maintenance order" under section 23(1)(d) of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973. Thus under section 31 of that Act the court had power to vary or discharge the order.

The effect of that section was, Mr Scott Baker argued, to confer on the court within the limits expressly imposed, the maximum flexibility in relation to the variation or orders. There was, he said, no conceptual difficulty in treating the 1980 order as a proper variation of the 1969 order, an entirely new order.

Leaving the fiscal effects out of

account, it was open to the court to vary by substituting a new payee under its powers and without going through the process of consideration of the order by section 25(2). Thus the 1980 order could be regarded as a retrospective variation of the 1969 order rather than an entirely new exercise of the power to order periodic payments for the maintenance of a child under section 23(1)(d).

The effect of the variation was, however, a different matter. Mr Potter argued that liability to income tax, depended not on receipt but on payment in a relevant year of assessment. Tax was payable on that which was received as income in the year in which it was received even though the obligation to make the payment arose, and could have been enforced, in some previous year.

A retrospective order, he said, could not, any more than retrospective agreement, under the past and convert something that had already happened and to which legal consequences had already attached into something else which never in fact did happen: so the 1980 order could not alter the fact that the taxpayer had received sums which, when received, were undoubtedly her income and on which she was taxable.

Mr Scott Baker drew attention to the fact that the court had power to vary the order for the making of orders for ancillary relief where, in some previous year, the taxpayer had received sums which, when received, were undoubtedly her income and on which she was taxable.

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SDP leader produces union ballot forms

UNION BALLOT

Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, during Prime Minister's questions in the Commons, offered Mrs Thatcher ballot papers for the political fund vote by the Municipal and General Workers' Union (GMBATU), which he said were freely available. This was a disgrace, he added.

He asked: Would the Prime Minister like to vote in the political fund ballot of the Municipal and General Workers, which is closing on July 5, because if she would like I can offer her or Mr Speaker (Mr Benson) a ballot form?

These ballot forms are freely available in Liverpool at the place of work despite the fact that at the place of work there are only two members of the trade union. Is not this a disgraceful situation? (Laughter)

It is in the legislation of this House, passed a year ago, that it is allowed to have work place ballots, which are a rotten farce. Will the Prime Minister change the legislation to make workplace ballots only the exception and postal ballots the norm?

Mrs Thatcher: I am grateful to him for what he said. If his facts are correct, it certainly would be a very great abuse.

As far as legislation is concerned, whether the ballot is at the work place or whether it is a postal ballot, it is not, it is for those affected to take action before the courts.

Support for Beirut flight ban

TERRORISM

The Government would certainly support an international move to suspend all air services to and from Beirut Airport until the Lebanon Government could guarantee security for its citizens.

Until the Lebanese Government can guarantee security at that airport (he said) it may be necessary to suspend all international community to suspend all services to and from Beirut.

I hope such action - which will be certainly support - would have the widest international backing. I shall be discussing this matter with the United States Vice President Bush tomorrow.

She was replying to Mr Michael Latham (Rutland and Melton, C) who had said: The American hostages have been freed, but the United States has not taken any action against the terrorists. Many people see this whole affair as a partial victory for terrorism and violence. Will she ban Lebanese and Beirut airlines until Lebanon and Beirut cease to be the haunt of terrorists and killers?

Mrs Thatcher: I agree it is intolerable that Beirut airport should be used to launch terrorist attacks outside Lebanon. We have not forgotten the United States Marine brutally murdered on that flight.

Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk West, Lab): In view of President Reagan's statement that he is committed to combating terrorism wherever and wherever it takes place, would not the President's language seem a bit more genuine if he stopped aiding and abetting terrorists trying to overthrow the democratically elected government in Nicaragua?

Mrs Thatcher: I have already sent a message to President Reagan saying that we share his joy and relief at the release of the hostages and I believe the whole House would join us.

Sometimes the stance of the Labour Party would be better if they voted for the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

Drugs Bill (Controlled Drugs (Penalties) Bill, which increases from 14 years to life the maximum term of imprisonment for certain offences relating to class A controlled drugs, was read the third time in the House of Lords and passed.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Proceedings on Sporting Events (Control of Alcohol Etc) Bill. Lords (2.30): Debate on the Services.

Board and lodging rule changes defended as reasonable

SOCIAL SECURITY

The recent changes in the board and lodging regulations were defended as reasonable by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, during Commons questions when Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said they were turning thousands of unemployed young men into vagrants and could result in the old and sick being denied care or evicted.

Mrs Thatcher said action had to be taken because expenditure on the system had increased by £200 million in four years and there was considerable evidence of waste and abuse. The new limits would be reviewed within a year of their coming into operation.

The issue was raised by Mr Roland Byers (Houghton and Washington, Lab) who urged the Prime Minister to reflect on the fact that at least two people have already committed suicide since the Government introduced new and punishing regulations for board and lodging.

When the results of these changes are so horrific and so obvious, will she have the plain decency to reverse the policy so that those old and sick people, some of the most weak and defenceless people in our society, can have the care they need?

Mrs Thatcher: I believe the steps we have taken are reasonable.

Expenditure had risen from under £100 million in 1980 to nearly £200 million in 1984. There was considerable evidence of waste and abuse in the system of supplementary benefit for board and lodging payments.

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regulations? (Conservatives protest)

Mrs Thatcher: The regulations are reasonable. Some action had to be taken because of the increase in expenditure which had risen from £100 million in 1980 to nearly £200 million in 1984. The minister has issued extended exceptions and I understand many of the cases referred to come within existing exceptions.

Mr Kinnock: Does the Prime Minister realise that as well as turning thousands of unemployed young people into vagrants, the changes in the board and lodging allowances also mean that thousands of old and chronically sick people may now be denied care in residential homes or even evicted from charitable and private homes, if they have to close?

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Joint body for planning after GLC abolition

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Plans of a proposal to set up a joint planning committee for Greater London after abolition of the GLC were given by Lord Elton, Minister of State for Environment, at the third reading of the Local Government Bill in the House of Lords.

Moving a new Government Bill to make statutory provision for such an arrangement, Lord Elton said the Government was "recommending some form of cooperation between the London boroughs and the Greater London Council on those planning and development matters requiring a joint approach".

Such a body would enable the boroughs to discuss common issues, present their views to the Secretary of State for the Environment, and make recommendations to the Secretary of State for the Environment. The Government would be able to make recommendations to the Secretary of State for the Environment.

He emphasized that this new proposal did not mean that the Government was taking up a "stronger" role in the planning process, but that it was a "new" role, one that was "different" from the old role of the GLC.

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Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

The Labour and Liberal camps appear to believe that the final stage of the Brecon by-election has become a race between them. Yet both are keen to project much the same kind of appeal to the electors.

I do not mean that the two parties have become indistinguishable. It is rather that they seem to have made broadly the same kind of tactical appreciation as to what the people of Brecon and Radnor want.

The Labour and Liberal candidates are both parading their local connections to an even greater extent than is customary in a by-election. Both are campaigning essentially against the Government's record, as if it affects the constituents. So they are fiercely critical of the local impact of public spending cuts.

Both candidates are keen to mobilize public resentment at the level of unemployment, but again it is the local impact on which they focus. Mr Richard Lacey, the Liberal, makes a particular point of linking the lack of employment opportunities in the area with the problem of rural depopulation.

Both are stronger on grievances than remedies. "Thatcher Cut" is the message rather than the building of the new Jerusalem. One should not, however, make too much of this. It is hardly a constitutional novelty for opposition parties to fight mid-term by-elections on negative themes.

Labour presents acceptable face

What is more significant is that these campaigns are not only negative but moderate. That a Liberal campaign should be moderate is taken for granted; moderation is the Alliance's stock in trade. Labour has suffered so much in recent years from frightening the electorate, time and again, both at the general election and in by-elections, one has heard complaints on the doorstep of the party's extremism, of its divisions, and of the twin demons of Scargill and Benn.

I have not heard much of these themes on the doorsteps of Brecon and Radnor. Dr Richard Willey, the Labour candidate, is the kind of man who seems as if he would present a threat only on the sportsfield. With his deep black hair and slight build, he looks like the archetypal Welsh fly-half.

In fighting a campaign based on social concern more than ideology, Dr Willey may be simply following his instincts. Others in the Labour campaign are more aware as a matter of calculation of the need for Labour to present a more acceptable face than in recent years.

As Mr Denis Healey put it in the course of an enjoyable knockabout on Monday evening: "I don't deny that we have been through some bad years, but these are now over".

But will Scargill deter voters?

That is the message Labour is seeking to convey, and not only in Brecon. The past few years were an aberration, the old Labour Party of good-hearted men and women, with a special concern for the underdog, is back in business.

Whether this message gets across is one of the two factors on which the outcome of this by-election will turn. Will voters accept that the smiling Mr Kinnock, the reassuring Mr Healey and the friendly Dr Willey personally the true spirit of the Labour Party today?

Or will Mr Arthur Scargill's challenge this week to a future Labour Government, with his demand that his union should be allowed to nominate the chairman of the National Coal Board, persuade the voters that the extremists have simply been regathering their forces?

The other critical factor is what will happen to the Conservative vote. The Conservatives had such a large lead last time that they could lose a lot of support and still scrape home, though that would be the least expected result.

There are some in the Labour camp, however, who are not convinced that the Conservative vote is crumbling as much as is now being suggested. There could be an element of wishful thinking here.

The Liberal will not beat Labour unless he is helped by numerous Conservative defections. Even if the Conservatives do not hold the seat, the strength of their performance may determine who does.

Hurd walks out after 'liar' insult over Ulster parades

From Tim Jones, Belfast

Mr Douglas Hurd, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, walked out of a meeting of the Assembly's security committee yesterday after being called a liar by "loyalist" politicians.

Democratic Unionist politicians hurled their insult at Mr Hurd after refusing to accept his assurance that the Government of the Republic of Ireland had nothing to do with his decision to order the rerouting of some traditional Orange parades in the province.

At the same time, Sir John Hermon, Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, and his senior officers made it clear that force would be used to thwart any attempt to defy the banning orders.

The accusation against Mr Hurd was made by the Rev Ivan Foster, leader of the so-called Third Force of Loyalists, and by Mr Gregory Campbell, another DUP member.

Both men insisted that the rerouting of some parades had been carried out at the insistence of the Irish Government to demonstrate that Britain was prepared to offer it a consultative role in the affairs of the province.

After the meeting, Mr Hurd

said that although his attitude about future meetings with the committee was rather jaundiced, there were members "who are thoroughly genuine in their concern for security and who have a lot of real experience, and I respect them".

Mr Hurd said the Irish Government had made no representations to him about the July parades although it had made its position clear and public in the past.

In his statement, Sir John Hermon firmly denied that political considerations took any part in police decisions to reroute parades. He pointed out that few if any police forces in the world had to deal with the same degree of threat to the community and to the police as the RUC. Nineteen members of the force have been murdered this year.

"The police have neither the power nor the desire to infringe the important basic right of people to parade, protest or demonstrate within the law, but the police do have the responsibility for maintaining public order, preserving the peace and acting in the public interest as a whole".

Complaint by CND is rejected

Bernard Levin was entitled to express a subjective personal opinion about the motives of some members of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, the Press Council said today in rejecting a complaint against *The Times* by Mr Bruce Kent, then CND's general secretary.

Writing from CND, at 11 Goodman Street, London, N4, Mr Kent complained that it was unfair of the editor of *The Times* to allow a contributor to make damaging allegations against members of CND and fail to substantiate these when challenged.

Dealing with an alleged infiltration of CND by the security services, Mr Levin commented that he had no doubt that most of CND's members worked for it because they saw in it the best hope of preserving the peace of the world. He had equally no doubt that some of them worked for it because they saw in it the best hope of turning this country into part of the Soviet empire, he said.

Two days later *The Times* published in full a brief letter from Mr Kent asking Mr Levin in the interests of justice and truth to name some of these people. Later Mr Levin devoted the whole of his column to a mock apology to CND.

Mr Kent complained to the council that it was disgraceful that Mr Levin could defame organizations like CND yet refused to name such people. The editor seemed to take the view that unless an individual could claim that he or she had been personally defamed, there had been no defamation. He thought this was unfair, especially since organizations were not able to take action themselves. He had been in CND for nearly 20 years and had yet to meet someone who wanted this country to become "part of the Soviet empire".

Mr Colin Webb, deputy editor of *The Times*, said the substance of the article was fair comment by a columnist. Mr Levin was quite entitled to say that he had no doubt that the aims and intentions of CND were such that, while honourable in themselves, they would be capable of attracting "some" members who would see in those aims and intentions the opportunity to achieve the outcome he foresaw.

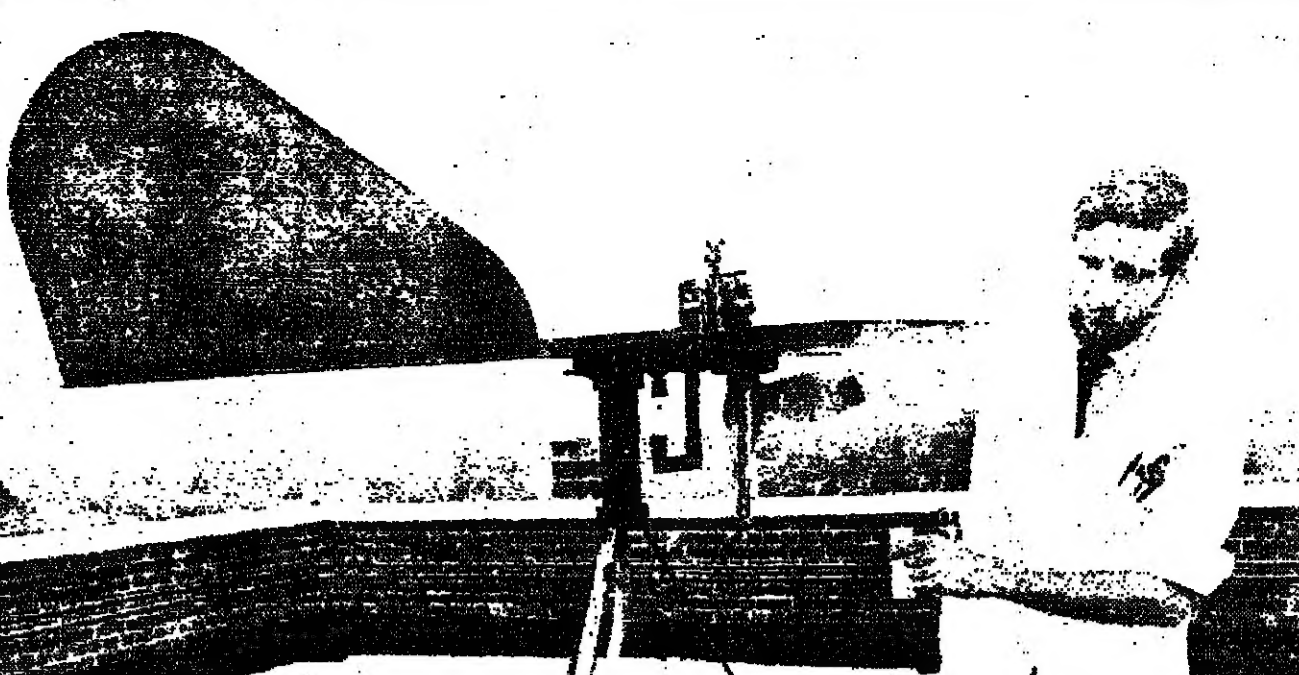
The Press Council's adjudication is: In the Press Council's view Mr Levin's assertion about the motives of some members of CND was clearly a subjective, personal opinion which he was entitled to express in an article of this type. It was in effect challenged by the short letter published from Mr Kent. The complaint against *The Times* is rejected.

Police may take control of pathologists

Home Office pathologists in England and Wales could lose their title and be appointed and paid by the police, a confidential discussion paper suggested yesterday.

Mr Gordon Wasserman, Under Secretary at the Home Office and chairman of the working party on the future of forensic pathology, said: "There seems little justification for a continuing Home Office role."

The 30 or so senior pathologists on the Home Office approved list meet in Sheffield on Saturday and most are expected to oppose the proposition. One said yesterday: "Our independence and integrity could be totally compromised. We would probably be labelled 'police' pathologists and subject to their orders."



Mr Mike Savage, a senior laboratory technician with the Asthma Research Council, using a pollen trap on the roof of St Mary's Hospital Medical School, Paddington, London (Our Science Correspondent writes). The trap draws in air and captures pollen

particles on a moving microscope slide. The number of grains is counted and the frequency with which they enter the trap are combined to evaluate the day's pollen count. The count over central London yesterday was 100, the highest so far this year, and twice the

level at which hay fever sufferers become affected. The council says the outlook is similar and may be higher, during the next two weeks. The peak season of discomfort.

(Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

Former jockey bit PC

Jeff King, aged 44, a racehorse trainer and former jockey, bit a police officer on the arm, magistrates said yesterday.

King, of Elm Cross House, Broad Hinton, near Swindon, was fined a total of £215 for assaulting the police officer and for a drink driving offence.

He was disqualified from driving for four years. He had admitted both offences.

King was said to have been handcuffed by the police who

tried to manhandle him into a police car.

Mr Ken Morrison, for the defence, said: "One of the police officers used a half-nelson across his mouth and my client couldn't breathe."

"In the normal course of events he would never dream of assaulting the police."

Mr Colin Meekes, for the prosecution, said King was arrested on suspicion of a drink driving offence and bit Police Constable Richard Preston.

Drink caused drownings

A doctor told an inquest yesterday that alcohol was frequently under-estimated as a cause of drowning.

Allison and Jean Margaron, of Parkland Close, St Columb Minor, Cornwall, died on April 2 at Loc Bar beach, Porthleven, known as a danger spot.

An inquest at Helston recorded verdicts of accidental death after hearing how the sister had drunk three pints of an unusually strong Cornish beer.

They had then gone with friends to the beach for a paddle. A freak wave knocked them over and swept them out to sea.

Dr John Dunscombe, a pathologist, said: "I suspect that most of my colleagues have ignored the effects of alcohol. Between a third and half of all drowning deaths are directly related to alcohol."

The alcohol in the dead women's blood exceeded the drink-drive limit.

Gee allowed to challenge GMC move

Professional disciplinary proceedings against Dr Sidney Gee, slimming expert, of Chester Close North, Regent's Park, London, are to be further delayed after a High Court ruling yesterday that he can challenge the way in which they are being brought.

Dr Gee, aged 64, received more than £100,000 libel damages earlier this year in settlement of actions he had brought against the BBC, members of the *That's Life* series team and two doctors.

An investigation by the General Medical Council into allegations of "serious professional misconduct" against Dr Gee was delayed by the libel hearing, which the Court of Appeal had decided must be heard first.

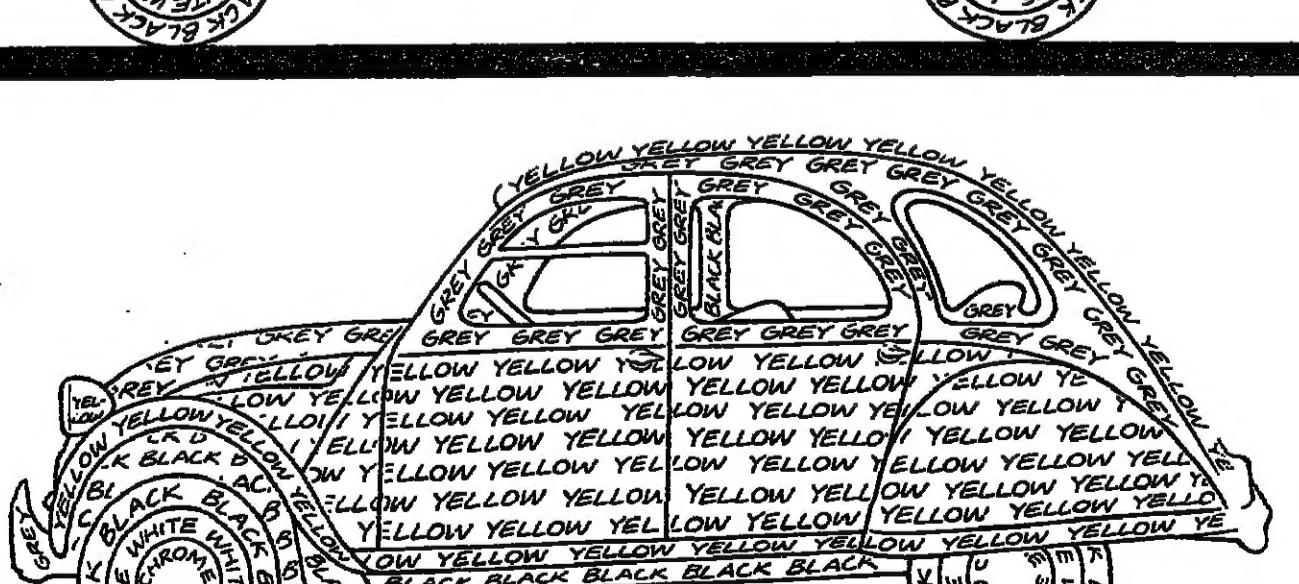
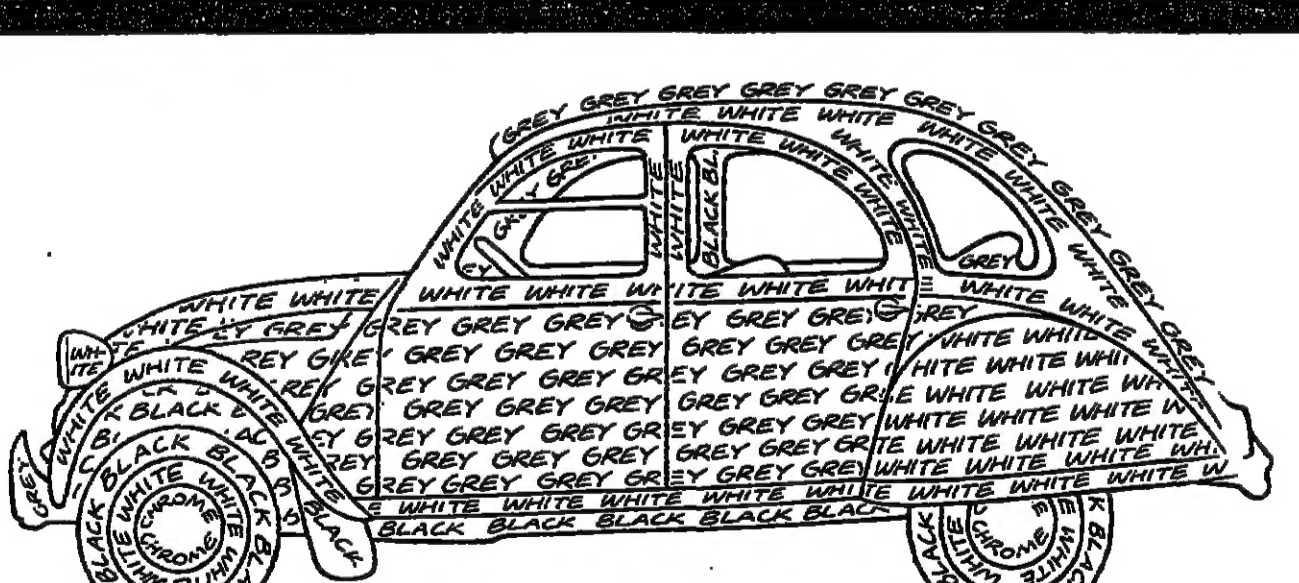
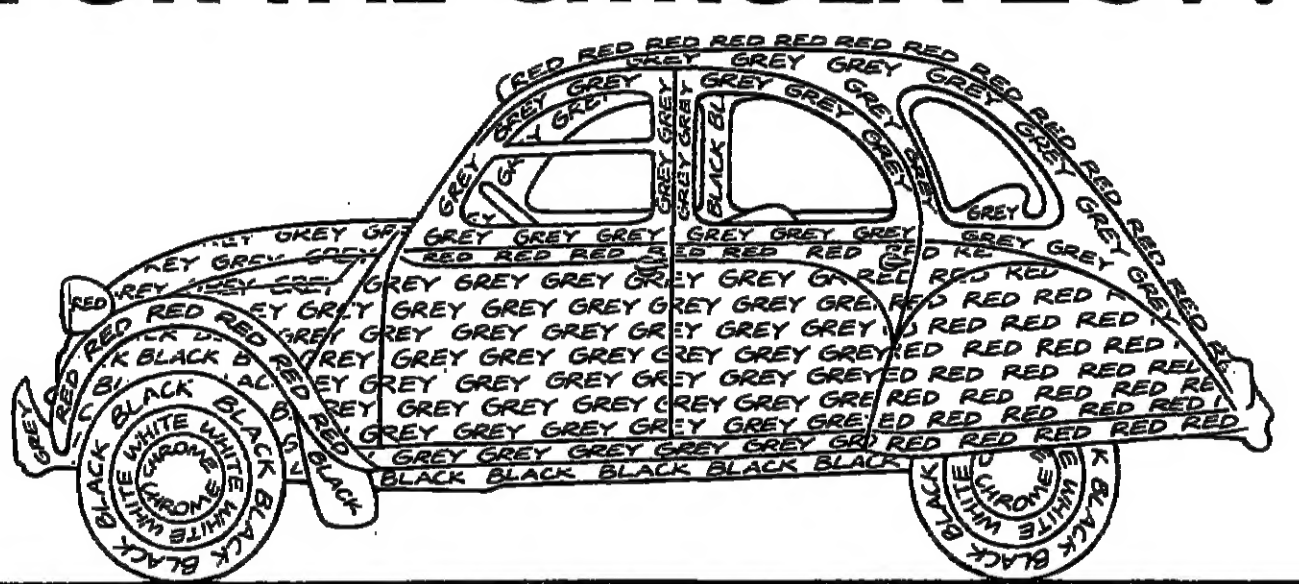
Master fined

Captain Rodman Tarbuck, of Hinderton Drive, Heswall, Wirral, Merseyside, the master of the tanker London Spirit was fined £1,000 with £750 prosecution costs by Dover magistrates yesterday for steering his ship in the wrong traffic lane in the Dover Strait.

Murder 'prints'

Police are to fingerprint 1,200 people living close to the house in Roman Road, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, where Constance Aris, aged 73, was found murdered last February, in an attempt to identify a mystery print near her body.

WHO'D HAVE THOUGHT IT, A GLOSSY COLOUR ADVERTISEMENT FOR THE CITROËN 2CV?



THE NEW CITROËN 2CV DOLLY. £2,899.

Well, what's a little extra expense when you've got three stunning colour schemes to show off? So here, for the first time in glorious word-o-colour, the new 'Dolly' range of Citroën 2CVs.

In Sunrise Red, Buttermilk Yellow or Alpine White, all with Cormorant Grey.

But frankly that's where the francs stopped.

The interiors still remain comfortably sparse.

Under the bonnet there's still more space than engine - there's so little to go wrong, there's hardly anything to service or repair.

The petrol consumption remains as always miserly. Which is presumably why the 2CV Dollys sell for a preposterous £2,899 (even in these opulent new colours).

PRICE CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS AND INCLUDES CAR TAX, VAT AND FRONT SEAT BELTS. DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA. GOVT FUEL FIGURES. URBAN CYCLE 41.5 MPG (6.8L/100KM), CONSTANT 50 MPH 52.3 MPG (5.4L/100KM). SEE YELLOW PAGES FOR YOUR NEAREST DEALER. CITROËN CARS LTD, MILL STREET, SLOUGH SL2 5DE. TEL. SLOUGH 23848.

Shevardnadze to face his first big test at Helsinki talks

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Mr Eduard Shevardnadze's first important test as Soviet Foreign Minister is likely to come at the end of this month and beginning of August, when foreign ministers from East and West gather in Helsinki to mark the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Agreements.

On the face of it, Mr Shevardnadze's background has not prepared him for this encounter, and he will have the further handicap of suffering from inevitable comparison with the legendary figure of Mr Andrei Gromyko.

On the other hand, Mr Shevardnadze has the quick wit, ability and smooth manner typical of the Georgians, a gifted people used to bargaining and negotiating. Mr Gorbachev will no doubt expect him to cut a convincing figure while President Gromyko continues for the time being to embody Soviet foreign policy.

The key dates in Gromyko's career

- 1909: Born in the village of Staroye Gromyko, Gomel region, in Byelorussia into a Russian peasant family. Eight at the time of the Revolution.
- 1932: Graduated from Economics Institute.
- 1939: Joined diplomatic service, appointed counsellor at the Soviet Embassy in Washington.
- 1943: Ambassador in Washington 1943 until 1946. Took part in the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences.
- 1946: First Soviet permanent representative at the newly formed United Nations. Subsequently Ambassador to London.
- 1953: Returned to Moscow after death of Stalin, made Deputy Foreign Minister.
- 1957: Succeeded Molotov as Foreign Minister. Held post continuously until yesterday.
- 1964: Survived fall of Khrushchev, went on to serve under Brezhnev, Andropov, Chernenko and Gorbachev.
- 1973: Joined Politburo.
- 1983: Made Deputy Prime Minister as well as Foreign Minister.
- 1983: Boycotted United Nations General Assembly after row over Korean airliner incident. A bust of him unveiled at his birthplace in July.
- 1984: Made harsh anti-American speech at UN. But also met President Reagan and worked way for resumption of arms talks. Awarded Order of Lenin by Chernenko in October in recognition of 45 years of diplomatic activity.
- 1985: Held talks with George Shultz in January on framework for renewed Geneva arms negotiations.

Queen's message for Gromyko

The Queen has sent an official message to Mr Gromyko, congratulating him on becoming Soviet head of state. Whitehall announced last night (our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

It was sent yesterday with a welcome from Sir Geoffrey Howe to the new Soviet foreign minister, and a personal letter by Sir Geoffrey to Mr Gromyko. The Foreign Office intends to invite Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the new Kremlin foreign minister, to London this year.

Mr Shevardnadze, a candidate Politburo member since 1978, has enjoyed a meteoric rise to power this week, becoming a full Politburo member on Monday and foreign minister yesterday.

He will obviously be entirely Mr Gorbachev's man, and may have been chosen for this reason, since other, better qualified candidates - for example, Mr Aliev, who has wide experience in the Middle East and South-East Asia - are powerful forces in their own right.

Mr Shevardnadze is a history teacher by profession, and made his career in the Komsomol and interior ministry in Georgia before becoming Georgian party leader in 1972. Soviet officials maintained yesterday that he was well suited to the post and has wide foreign experience, but his biography shows that his travels have been limited.

Apart from the Soviet bloc, he has been to Portugal (1979 and 1983), Brazil (1983), India (1982) and Algeria (1984). There is doubt over whether he speaks adequate English or French. A provincial politician par excellence, he has made speeches on local issues and the nationalities question, and has dealt firmly with corruption and drug abuse in Georgia.

Leading article, page 15

Familiar old faces join pension queue

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The normally moribund Supreme Soviet, which meets only twice a year for the automatic approval of decrees, buzzed with excitement yesterday for the first time since Yuri Andropov succeeded Leonid Brezhnev at the helm in 1982 and the political logjam began to move.

Yesterday, in the Great Kremlin Palace under the golden domes of the Kremlin cathedral, the logjam shifted again. There was surprise in the press gallery when Mr Andrei Gromyko was named head of state and astonishment when Mr Eduard Shevardnadze was named his successor as Foreign Minister.

There was even a murmur of what passes for animation of the floor of the chamber. Near the platform, up in the diplomatic boxes, the American Ambassador could be seen shaking his head in disbelief.

The Politburo line-up on the dais told the story of changing times under Mr Gorbachev: they were gone, the old familiar faces. No Ustinov, no Andropov, no Chernenko, no Romanov. Mr Gromyko was being moved upstairs to the presidency, as rumour had suggested he might be, and Mr Nikolai Tikhonov and Mr Viktor Grishin were surely next in the pension queue.

Of the present Politburo, seven of 13 have been promoted since the death of Brezhnev. They sat where Brezhnev veterans had sat for so long: Mr Yegor Ligachev (confirmed as No 2), Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov (looking far too young to be a power in the land), Mr Vitaly Vorotnikov, Mr Gaidar Aliev and Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the dapper, silver-haired Georgian suddenly elevated to Foreign Minister.

In the tea room Mr Vladimir Lomeiko, Mr Gromyko's able and pleasant spokesman, gave an impromptu briefing on his new boss. Mr Shevardnadze was widely travelled, he said, including Algeria, Brazil and Portugal. He often received foreign delegations.

Did he speak English? "Yes," Mr Lomeiko said uncertainly, adding guardedly that languages were a difficult skill.

Mr Gromyko himself sat expressionless through the applause which greeted his nomi-



The revamped Soviet leadership that yesterday voted in Mr Andrei Gromyko as President differs radically from the old leadership...



... the Kremlin class of 1980: No Ustinov (top left), Andropov (top centre), Pelshe (centre), Kirilenko (bottom left), Susslov (centre), or Brezhnev (bottom right).

nation and election as President, pointing his chin upwards in the impassive manner which has baffled so many adversaries over the last eight years. It was impossible to detect what he might be thinking at this historic moment in his career, and in Soviet politics.

Mr Gorbachev, having gone down to the rostrum to nominate his elderly ally, and to explain why he no longer felt the presidency should be combined with the party leadership, returned smiling to his seat as the next surprise was unveiled before our very eyes, this time by Mr Tikhonov: the appointment of Mr Shevardnadze.

What would Mr Gorbachev's next trick be - the replacement of Mr Tikhonov as Prime Minister, perhaps by Mr Gorbachev himself? But he clearly felt he had generated enough excitement for one day.

As the next speaker embarked on his rambling speech about environmental protection, Mr Gorbachev slipped out of his seat and quietly left the hall. There were obviously more pressing matters.

Nato sees boost for Gorbachev

Nato officials view the Kremlin changes as a strengthening of the position of Mr Gorbachev. They believe that the position of foreign minister is not very highly regarded in Moscow, pointing out the Mr Gromyko was Foreign Minister for 10 years without being a Politburo member, and that position within the Communist Party is all-important.

Egypt cracks down on fundamentalists

From Alice Brinton, Cairo

The Egyptian Government is putting no punches to prevent sectarian unrest in the country. Haunted by the type of violent outbreaks between militant Muslims and Christian Coptic groups which occurred during the last months of President Sadat's rule, the Government has banned the display of popular religious stickers on cars.

The ban, according to an Interior ministry spokesman, orders car owners immediately to remove all religious pictures and phrases from their cars. Failure to do so will result in the confiscation of driving licences for a year.

It is just one more step in the Government's attempts to subdue a growing call by Muslim fundamentalist groups for the immediate application of Islamic or Sharia law. The Government appears to be ready to take any measures, however insignificant they may appear, to avoid religious tensions rising.

Calls for pro-Sharia rallies and marches have already been banned by a Cairo court and President Mubarak has personally warned of reprisals against fanatics who attempt to foment religious strife in Egypt.

The Government contends that Egypt's legal code is 90 per cent Islamic and that Sharia law is the basis of the Egyptian constitution. Governmental reluctance to apply Sharia is partly based on what is seen as the negative aspects of the experiments in Sudan and Iran, as well as a desire not to frighten away foreign investors and aid givers who might object to doing business along Islamic lines.

Strangely, Mr Nabih Berri, the Shia Muslim Amal leader who might have felt most angry, chose to say nothing at all. He spent much of the morning in conference with Sir David Miers, the British Ambassador, apparently discussing the case of Alee Collett, the British freelance writer kidnapped south of Beirut in March.

President Reagan's decision to ban Lebanon's national airline from America was received with "profound respect and amazement" by Mr Selim Salama, the president and chairman of Middle East Airlines.

Pointing out that the airline was privately owned, he said the company had received several international awards for its courage in maintaining Lebanon's links with the outside world during the violence of the past 10 years and was "deeply pained to be faced with an arbitrary sanction that may cause it tremendous losses and may expose the fate of thousands of families to a sombre future".

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THE POLITBURO

- Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, General Secretary, aged 54.
- Gaidar Alievich Aliev, Deputy Prime Minister, former Azerbaijani leader, aged 52.
- Vitaly Ivanovich Vorotnikov, Russian Federation's Prime Minister, aged 59.
- Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, Moscow party leader, aged 70.
- Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko, head of the party's control commission, aged 72.
- Nikolai Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, Prime Minister, aged 60.
- Viktor Mikhailovich Cheburakov, KGB chairman, general, aged 62.
- Eduard Amvrosyevich Shevardnadze, Foreign Minister, former Georgian leader, aged 57.
- Akhmedovich Kasayev, Kazakh party leader, aged 73.
- Yegor Kuzmich Ligachev, Secretary for cadres and ideology, aged 64.
- Nikolai Ivanovich Ryzhkov, secretary for the economy, aged 58.
- Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, Ukrainian party leader, aged 67.
- Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, head of the party's control commission, aged 72.
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Of the above, Aliev, Vorotnikov and Solomentsev were elevated under Andropov, Cheburakov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov and Shevardnadze under Gorbachev. There were no changes under Chernenko. Those removed since the death of Brezhnev include Kirilenko (ousted), Pelshe (dead), Ustinov (dead), Andropov (dead), Chernenko (dead), Romanov (ousted).

The departure of Romanov leaves only three full Politburo members who also hold the influential position of Central Committee secretary: Gorbachev, Ryzhkov and Ligachev. The elevation of Gromyko to the presidency leaves three who are also in the Council of Ministers: Aliev, Tikhonov and Shevardnadze.

Plea to UK from wife of dissident

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

The wife of Mr Anatoly Shecharansky, the jailed Soviet Jewish dissident, called on Britain last night to make "one big push" to help to free her husband by the end of this month.

Mrs Avital Shecharansky was here to mark a fresh campaign on his behalf, leading up to the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act, the 35-nation human rights accord, on August 1.

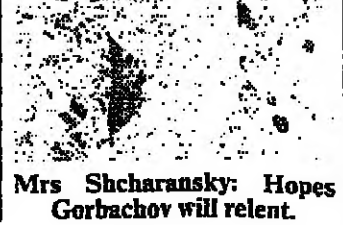
Mrs Shecharansky, aged 33, who has not seen her husband since the day after their wedding, 11 years ago tomorrow, is hoping that the new Soviet leadership might want to mark the anniversary by an act of clemency.

Mr Shecharansky, a computer scientist, was not allowed by the Brezhnev regime to join his new wife in Jerusalem and after serving a long period in detention he was jailed for 13 years for alleged treason in July 1978.

He is in a labour camp in the Ural mountains and has recently been in hospital. He has received only seven of the "thousands" of letters written by his wife in the past seven years, she said.

Mrs Shecharansky who leaves for Paris today to try to see President Mitterrand, pointed out last night that Mrs Margaret Thatcher had described Mr Mikhail Gorbachev last December as a leader with whom she could do business.

Mrs Shecharansky: Hopes Gorbachev will relent.



Mrs Shecharansky: Hopes Gorbachev will relent.

Convicts riot over uniform change

Nashville (AP) - Tennessee state prison convicts took 12 guards hostage and seized the prison hospital and three other buildings in what officials described as a "full-scale riot" over new prison uniform. One guard was shot.

Another disturbance was reported at the Morgan County correctional facility in Wartburg, while armed guards and troopers were mopping up after an overnight hostage seizure at the state prison in Only.

The trouble in Only began when prisoners refused to wear new uniform shirts to dinner, but inmates also complained about food and overcrowding.

Briton 'killed in self-defence'

Hong Kong (Reuters) - The lawyer for a British officer with Hong Kong police accused of murdering a colleague in a dispute over a Thai maid, said his client had killed only in self-defence after being attacked with a kitchen knife.

Jeffrey Davison, aged 24, an inspector from Wick, Scotland, is accused of murdering Graham Dallas, aged 25, from Swansea. Both men were lovers of Maliwan Chindalath, aged 31, a Thai divorcee who could not decide between them.

Redgrave appeal

Boston (AP) - Vanessa Redgrave, who supports Palestinian rights, has appealed against a federal jury's verdict that her civil rights were not violated when the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under Jewish pressure, cancelled in 1982 her appearance as narrator in Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex".

Football raid

Brussels (Reuters) - Documents about the European Cup football final, in which 38 people died, were seized by officials who raided the headquarters of the Belgian Football Union, the public prosecutor's office said. The papers were believed to concern ticket sales in the area where the deaths occurred.

Bribe champion

Moscow (Reuters) - The former world freestyle wrestling champion, Vladimir Gulyutkin, has been sentenced to 10 years in a labour camp for taking bribes at an aviation engineering institute in Kiev where he headed the sports department, the newspaper Trud reported. The bribes were from parents to ensure their children received good examination results.

Atom smuggler

Alkmaar (AFP) - A Dutch engineer, Henk Slebos, was jailed for a year here for breaking a Nato embargo on exporting strategic equipment and helping Pakistan develop an atomic bomb. He was charged with sending equipment to the Pakistani nuclear physicist Abdul Khan between 1977 and 1983.

Bosses jailed

Maywood, Illinois (AFP) - The president, factory manager and foreman of a small chemicals firm were sentenced here to 25 years in prison for the death of an employee who inhaled cyanide vapour at work. The judge said the defendants were as conscious of the dangerous conditions as if they had left "a time bomb ticking in an airplane".

Island's chief

Agana, Guam (Reuters) - Vice-President Alfonso Otioreng has been sworn in as President of the Pacific island republic of Palau after the assassination on Sunday of President Haruo Remelick, according to reports from the capital, Koror. Police investigating the murder have so far made no arrests and have discovered no motive.

Drugs case

Miami (Reuters) - Norman Saunders, former chief minister of the Turks and Caicos Islands, went on trial yesterday charged with plotting to use the British-ruled territory as a base to smuggle drugs into the United States. He was arrested here in March after allegedly accepting \$20,000 from US agents posing as drug smugglers.

Two executed

Peking (Reuters) - Two old workers charged with forming an anti-government group and killing public security officials have been executed in Tianjin, northern China. A third member of the group blew himself up when stopped by police while carrying explosives.

Storm victim

Illgau, Switzerland (AP) - Helena Burger, who went to the ringed Sacred Heart chapel to ring the bell and warn villagers of an approaching thunderstorm, was killed by lightning. She leaves a husband and 13 children.

Convicts not over inform change

Memphis (AP) - Tennessee prison convicts took 12 hostages and seized the hospital and three other buildings in what officials said was a "full-scale riot" at the state prison in Nashville.

The disturbance was at the Morgan County Jail, a facility in which armed guards were mopping up the overnight hostage situation at the state prison in Nashville.

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ind's chief

Manila (Reuters) - Vice-President Alfonso Orlino has been sworn in as President of the island republic of the Philippines after the assassination of President Marcos. According to reports from the capital, Manila, police investigating the murder have made no arrests and have found no motive.

igs case

London (Reuters) - Norman Tebbit, former chief minister of the Turks and Caicos Islands, was charged yesterday with using the British territory as a base to smuggle drugs into the United States. He was arrested here in London after allegedly accepting \$100,000 from US agents posing as smugglers.

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"If we'd moved anywhere else but Wales,
it would have been a disaster."

Every development region will tell you glowing tales of how things keep going right.

In this true-life story, however, it all went terribly wrong for the Celatose company of France.

Enticed by a regional development grant and a two year rent-free period, the good messieurs had settled in South Wales to produce disposable nappies.

But last February they could have been forgiven for thinking that they had a disposable factory.

At 8 o'clock on a chilly Wednesday morning, the WDA Regional Maintenance

Surveyor, Philip Owen, was driving past when he saw the smoke.

There's none without fire. And by 9 o'clock it had all but engulfed the factory.

But Owen was already arranging temporary premises for Celatose, bringing in heating engineers, cleaners and other essential services.

He also provided the distraught management with an office and telephone straight away, so they could at least carry on.

But of course, nothing could be done in the short term about the loss of all Celatose's plant.

Like a good development agency,

the WDA planned the housing of a new production line in another factory.

But the Welsh workforce had a more constructive suggestion for the interim period.

Even though they could no longer produce in Wales, they could still produce.

So every weekend they commuted to Celatose's other factories, one near the East German border and one in France, to take advantage of spare capacity.

And the moral of the story is, it takes more than a minor disaster to stop the Welsh. Even if they do have to travel a little further to work.

Whether you're expanding your business or establishing a new one, send the coupon and see what Wales has to offer.

Name

Position

Nature of Business

Company

Address

Tel. No.

WDA
Welsh Development Agency

WDA, PEARL HOUSE, GREYFRIARS ROAD, CARDIFF CF1 3XX. TEL. CARDIFF (0222) 32955.

Polling time doubled as Zimbabwe's shivering blacks queue to vote

From Jan Raath, Harare

The time allowed for blacks to vote in Zimbabwe's general election has been doubled, to four days, after ponderous polling procedures have been dealing with only one elector every 10 minutes.

Dr Eddison Zvobgo, Minister of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, who is also responsible for administering the elections, yesterday announced that voting would be extended until tomorrow.

Voting hours would also be extended by three hours a day, by closing polls at 10pm instead of 7pm. Extra staff had been deployed to help to speed the process, he said.

Because many schools are being used as polling stations, pupils will be given the week off.

Legislation ordering the extra polling days was approved by President Canaan Banana yesterday morning.

Zimbabwe is in the middle of one of its coldest winters. On Monday and yesterday would be voters rose before dawn to queue to vote all over the country. Some waited all day and stayed in queues all morning night and yesterday morning, warming themselves with fires of cardboard boxes and rubber tyres.

Many who have travelled long distances expected to cast their ballot within an hour or two and were ill-prepared for the

long wait. They went hungry. In bitterly cold winds, drizzle and mist, they waited their turn, shuffling slowly along as electoral officials checked only one voter every 10 minutes. For those waiting, the queues never seemed to move; but there was no pushing or shoving.

There were no reports of intimidation or voter harassment. Security forces, even in the troubled provinces of Matabeleland, were conspicuous by their absence.

The chief problem lies with the tedious process which must be gone through with each voter. When he or she finally arrives at the voting table, the voters' roll, in sheets of computer printout, is checked to see if the voter's name is there.

The checking itself is time-consuming, mainly because in the vernacular languages of Zimbabwe a good third of the people's names begin with the letter M.

The problem is intensified in Matabeleland, where only about 10 surnames are shared among the population of about two million. Ndebele-speaking people follow totemic names rather than derive them from parents.

Experts estimate that there could be as many as 10,000 people called John Moyo in the 13 constituencies that make up Matabeleland.

Those not on the voters' roll may nevertheless have registered and be in possession of slips of paper from the Office of the Registrar-General confirming that they have been entered on the roll.

These will have to supply some sort of documentation proving where they live, and then spend more time filling in forms. A high proportion of Zimbabweans are illiterate, particularly in rural areas.

Yesterday, however, reports from polling stations said that the rate of voting had picked up, and that queues were considerably shorter than on Monday.

The Zanu (PF) Government of Mr Robert Mugabe is expected to take the majority of the 80 black seats at risk, and its candidates are standing in every constituency.

Mr Mugabe has reacted angrily to the victory of the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, whose Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe took 15 of the 20 white seats in last week's voting.

He has promised to make life "very difficult" for whites who fail to follow his Government's line, but would need 70 of the 80 black seats to amend the clause guaranteeing existence of the portion of the House of Assembly reserved for white candidates.

Spectrum, page 12



South Koreans who live in Japan, on hunger strike in Osaka yesterday to demand that the Government abolish laws requiring fingerprints to be taken of all resident adult foreigners.

Japan boost role in US defence pact

From David Watts, Tokyo

For the first time Japan appears ready to use its security arrangements with the United States "to prevent crises".

The reference comes in the annual Blue Book, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is both a review of past diplomatic activity. This year it looks back over Japanese policies in the 40

years since the end of the Second World War.

The report indicates that American and Japanese military power, linked under the security treaty with the US, should be used towards diplomatic ends.

In a reference under the heading "Promotion of Security Policies," the English summary issued by the Foreign Ministry

says, "In promoting Japanese peace and prosperity, it is crucial that Japan prevent the occurrence of crises and be prepared to deal with such threats as they materialize."

"Such preparedness also serves to deter the materialization of threats. As a member of the free and democratic nations Japan has elected to maintain this pre-

paredness through its security arrangements with the United States and the maintenance of the minimum necessary defence capability."

A Ministry of Foreign Affairs official said, however, that "it was not our intention to say anything new. If that expression is new to the Blue Book the policy itself has been established for some time."

Pope seeks East-West unity in Europe

From John Earl Rome

The Pope yesterday appealed for Christian unity and a brotherly communion between the peoples of eastern and western Europe, as a six-man Vatican delegation led by Cardinal Acostino Casaroli, the secretary of state, left on a delicate mission to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

The Pope designated Cardinal Casaroli as his papal legate at celebrations in the two countries for the 1,100th anniversary of the death of St. Methodius, after the Czechoslovak Government intimated that the Pope himself would not be welcome.

Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek of Prague had sent the Pope an invitation, backed by 18,000 signatures, to next Sunday's celebrations at Velehrad, where St. Methodius died in 883. Church-state relations are tense in Czechoslovakia where the church complains of constraints and persecution.

The Yugoslav ceremonies are being held first at Djakovo in Croatia tomorrow and Friday. Methodius and his brother, St. Cyril, were Greeks from Salonika, who brought Christianity to the Slav world, translating the Scriptures, opening schools and creating the so-called Cyrillic alphabet, used in Russian, Serbian, Bulgarian and Macedonian.

Paris general backs neutron bombs use

From Diana Geddes, Paris

With only weeks before he retires on July 31 as Chief of Staff of the French armed forces, General Jeanou Lacaze has created a considerable stir by expressing deep concern at cutbacks in planned military spending and instead favouring deployment of chemical weapons and the neutron bomb.

In a confidential letter to the Ministry of Defence, the alleged

contents of which have been published in *Le Point* magazine, General Lacaze estimates that an extra 35 billion francs (about £2.9 billion) is required to provide the equipment the armed forces need.

His worries help to confirm recent Opposition criticism of the level of Government defence spending. The Gaullist RPR party last week claimed spending had risen in real terms by only 2 per cent over four years of socialist rule.

General Lacaze has also spoken recently of his concern about the ability to meet a chemical attack, saying that the response to any massive attack would, of course, be nuclear.

"But to reply to a limited chemical attack... it would appear desirable to have the means to retaliate... the sole alternative of all or nothing," he said.

He was again seemed to stray from traditional French policy suggesting that France should provide the tactical neutron bomb to "reinforce the ultimate warning" before all-out nuclear attack.



General Lacaze: Fears about defence spending.

Dominican leader re-elected

Roscan, Dominica (Reuters) - The Prime Minister of Dominica, Miss Charles, was re-elected with a reduced majority and said an improved showing by the leftist opposition could pose problems.

Miss Charles, aged 66, who asked Washington in October 1983 to help to oust a leftist regime in Grenada, said that four of the six opposition candidates elected to the 21-seat Parliament were communists, which she said could cause trouble for her government.

She named the alleged communists as Labour Party members Mr Pierre Charles and Mr Eden Duran, and the party leader, Mr Michael Douglas. She also said that Mr Douglas's brother, Rosie, elected as an independent, had links with Cuba.

Mr Michael Douglas has denied any communist links although he has promised to restore diplomatic ties with Cuba if elected.

The former Labour prime minister, Mr Patrick John, who is due to be tried in October on charges of conspiring to overthrow Miss Charles in a 1981 coup, was also elected.

Terror laws in Spain criticized

By Our Foreign Staff

Recent changes in Spanish legislation are inadequate to protect prisoners from the threat of torture and ill-treatment at the hands of the police and Civil Guard, according to an Amnesty International report published today.

Suspected terrorists may still be held *incommunicado* for up to 10 days, and denied access to a lawyer and proper medical attention during that time.

Court supervision of the conditions of detention has been tightened up in theory, but Amnesty International fears that the safeguards may prove ineffective in practice.

The report arises from a memorandum sent by Amnesty to the Spanish Government in May 1984, detailing allegations of torture and ill-treatment of detainees (not all of them suspected terrorists) during 1983. Amnesty officials later discussed the issues in Madrid with senior ministers.

The Spanish Government pointed out that complaints of ill-treatment had led to legal proceedings in over 100 cases. Charges against Civil Guards have been brought in four of the 11 cases Amnesty mentions.

British bridge team's win raises expectations

From A Bridge Correspondent, Salsomaggiore, Italy

In Monday's only match, the British came into even closer contention with a courageous win against a strong German team. At the halfway stage they trailed by eight points and had to pick up more than 40 in the final 16 boards to keep up with the leaders.

Forrester and Lodge, Coyle and Silverstone had an excellent second half and picked up 45 points to win 22-8, getting even closer to the leading group. The leaders are: Israel 382, France 275, Austria 272, The Netherlands 263, Britain 261, Poland 252.

With 25 points available on each match and six matches still to play Britain could make up the difference between themselves and the second place.

The British ladies continue to

disappoint. Monday's 17-23 win against Poland made no impression on the leaders and with six matches to play they must depend on points lost by those above.

Leaders after round nine are: France 167, Sweden 163, Italy 160, The Netherlands 153, Germany 149, Britain 148, Poland 133.

Yesterday they met Spain and Belgium, both in the bottom quarter of the table. The top four British players could take maximum points from the day's play.

If the British men successfully negotiate the obstacle presented by their match with Israel they should feel encouraged for their evening encounter with the Spanish team who occupy twentieth place.

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Million Israelis heed call to strike against economic cuts

From David Bernstein
Jerusalem

More than million Israeli workers yesterday responded to a general strike call by the Histadrut (General Federation of Labour) in protest against tough economic measures adopted by the coalition government on Monday to counter rocketing inflation.

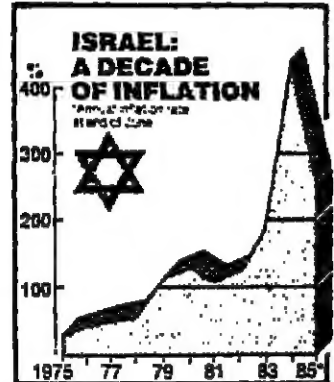
The response was almost total, according to Histadrut officials, with workers in all 11 main industrial sectors and public services out on strike.

Radio and television were off the air, apart from brief hourly newscasts devoted almost entirely to news of the strike. Banks and post offices were closed, as were large chain stores and supermarkets in all big cities.

Meanwhile the austerity programme, which includes an 18.8 per cent devaluation of the shekel, dismissal of 3 per cent of the public sector workforce, a 12 per cent cut in real wages and a \$570 million budget cut, was approved 70-19 in the Knesset, with three abstentions.

The strike closed Ben Gurion international airport, with no flights in or out after 10am, even though 350 workers had received court orders and reported for work.

But for most Israelis the inconvenience was only slight.



Iraq hands back PoWs

Ankara, (Reuters) - Iraq yesterday handed over 30 Iranian prisoners of war in Ankara in a move arranged through the Red Cross, according to Turkish Foreign Ministry officials.

The Iranian Embassy said some Iraqi prisoners would be freed "in the coming days". Turkish officials said the Iranians were almost all injured, they were expected to fly to Iran immediately.

Monthly rise in consumer price index, under the coalition government	
September 1984	21.4
October	24.3
November	19.5
December	8.7
January 1985	5.3
February	13.5
March	12.1
April	19.4
May	6.8
June (projected)	20
July (projected)	25.1
August (projected)	12
September (projected)	3

almost all privately-owned shops, cafes and neighbourhood grocery stores were open for business.

The small, non-union bakeries ensured there was no shortage of bread, while the huge Tnuva dairy marketing co-operative completed its early-morning milk deliveries before the strike officially started at dawn.

Even public transport operated normally, a deliberate concession by Histadrut to reduce unnecessary hardship to its striking members, many of whom took full advantage of the day off by thronging the beaches.

Jerusalem's trendy downtown mall was crowded as usual, with pavement cafes packed with Israelis who plainly felt they could still afford the Champs Elysee-type prices charged for the privilege of enjoying a leisurely drink while watching the crowds go by.

But despite the carnival atmosphere in many places, the strike was an effective demonstration of the Histadrut's strength.

Mr Chaim Haberfeld, head of its trade union department, gave a warning yesterday if the Government persisted in its determination to ram its economic programme down the workers' throats unilaterally, and refused to enter into meaningful negotiations, Histadrut would consider further industrial action.



A woman lashing out at a senior police officer during a demonstration in Jerusalem against the austerity measures.

Russians hit hard in valley battle

From Our Own
Correspondent, Delhi

Fighting in a northern valley of Afghanistan has caused heavy loss of life among Soviet and Afghan troops, including that of a leading Afghan soldier.

Brigadier-General Ahmaduddin, according to Western diplomats, an estimated 450 soldiers have died during a week in which there has been a significant escalation of campaigning in the valley after the arrival early last month of 200 Soviet reinforcements for the Afghan Army.

Sources reported that Mujahidin guerrilla attacks in the lower part of the Panjshir Valley were followed by large numbers of bodies being returned to Kabul.

Witnesses said that a Soviet aircraft, shot down near Bazarak, crashed on to a military convoy killing or injuring 40 soldiers and that 200 commandos sent by helicopters into the upper part of the valley in a "search and destroy" mission had been fired at as they parachuted to the ground resulting in many casualties.

The Mujahidin are also reported to have attacked nine joint Afghan-Soviet military posts between Rokha and Bazarak using rockets. In Kabul it is reported that the guerrillas have begun infiltrating more fighters into the city.

Giotto rendezvous with Halley's Comet

European space probe launched

Kourou, French Guiana (AFP) - The European space probe Giotto, programmed to brush Halley's comet in search of its secrets next March, blasted off by Ariane rocket here yesterday after a nine-minute delay because of weather.

It went into temporary 48-hour earth orbit 15 minutes less one second later, in what European Space Agency officials called a "complete success".

After 48 hours it was to be propelled on Thursday by its Mage 1-s engine towards the comet, for a unprecedented four-hour colour "photo session" 500 km (300 miles) from the nucleus on March 13.

Halley's comet, assumed to contain ages-old clues to the origins of the solar system, only flashes across the Earth's "environment" 90 million kms (650 million miles) away once every 76 years, after a long loop round the sun.

The Giotto, financed by the 11 European Space Agency nations, will be one of six probes aimed at detecting its secrets next March, the other being Soviet, American and Japanese.

But it will go in closer than the others, with the risk of damage from Comet "dust" bouncing off its reinforced anti-shock frontal shield, to assess the nucleus's gases and other components in a 10-experiment programme.

Ground control here today also had high hopes of recovering the first stage of the Ariane rocket for the first time in 14 launches, 11 of them successful.

Atlantic 300km (200 miles) from Kourou for pick-up after it was tracked.

The European Space Agency saw itself as well-placed to face competition from the US space shuttle programme for a world satellite-launch market already estimated to be worth nearly \$500 million.

Soviet probes Vega 1 and 2, launched in December, will go to within 10,000km (6,250 miles) of Halley's Comet, and the Japanese probe Sakigake, launched on January 8, will reach seven million km (nearly one million miles) away.

The £34 million Giotto, which was assembled by British Aerospace at Bristol, weighs 2,100kg and is named after the Florentine artist who incorporated the comet as the Star of Bethlehem in his painting *Adoration of the Magi* 685 years ago.

Brake and direction parachutes attached to yesterday's first stage deployed normally, officials said, as a West German vessel waited in the

Air-India links Tokyo bomb to crash

From Richard Ford, Delhi

Air-India officials suspect a link between the crash of the Boeing 747 off the coast of the Irish Republic and a bomb explosion at Tokyo's Narita airport on the same day.

The managing director of Air-India said yesterday that one passenger had booked himself on the Canadian Pacific flight to Tokyo as well as on the jumbo bound for India.

"We can surmise there was a link but we do not know if it was his luggage that blew up", Captain D. Bose said. There was no doubt the Air-India jet, "Kamshika" disintegrated in mid-air and there was a distinct possibility that a bomb caused the accident.

Captain Bose ruled out structural failure or human error as possible causes of the

disaster. All 329 passengers and crew died when the aircraft plunged into the sea off the coast of County Kerry.

He had never known structural failure to cause an aircraft to come down 31,000 feet without the pilot being able to give warning. A comprehensive check had been carried out on the plane in May.

Pretoria think-tank denounces apartheid's failure

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Apartheid is the main cause of unrest and conflict in South Africa and must be abandoned as a failure, according to a report by a government-funded think-tank, the Human Sciences Research Council, released yesterday in Pretoria.

The product of a four-year study by more than 200 researchers and 12 committees, it is the more remarkable in that the council is predominantly staffed by conservative and/or Afrikaner academics.

It singles out legally entrenched racial separation in residential areas and schools, a judicial system biased in favour of whites, economic deprivation, the migrant labour system and lack of political rights for blacks as the main causes of anger and discontent.

The report, entitled "The South African society, realities and future prospects", says apartheid has "reached an impasse" and that "despite bona fide intentions, the goal of 'separate but equal' simply cannot be achieved".

It also publishes the results of an opinion survey among blacks which shows that 63 per cent support violence to bring about political change, compared with 40 per cent and 37 per cent respectively of Indians and Coloureds.

The report urges the Government to commit itself publicly to a timetable for change, because any further delay in taking steps to avert racial conflict would have "catastrophic consequences".

While stating clearly that the status quo cannot be maintained, the report is somewhat vague about what should be put in its place, commenting that alternatives to apartheid proposed in the past would not necessarily have succeeded any better.

It does say, however, that there must be a genuine sharing of political power between all race groups, by implication within a single political system, and that all forms of enforced racial separation must go.

The system of racial classification at birth, the very basis of apartheid, is unacceptable, it declares. Skin colour cannot be used to determine a person's legal rights and status.

South Africa's draconian security laws, "veiled in secrecy and marked by lack of control", are mainly used to stifle extra-parliamentary and non-violent opposition to the Government's racial policies, and are themselves "a threat to the security of the state".

Continued low economic growth could put more than half the black labour force out of work by the year 2000. Artificial curbs on the mobility of blacks must be lifted.

The report also says that two-thirds of blacks do not speak either Afrikaans or English, South Africa's two official languages, and that only a small percentage of other race groups speak a black African tongue. A third language, by implication African, should be given official status.

Black miners go back after company threat

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

About 20,000 black gold-miners who went on strike on Monday obeyed a management ultimatum to return to work yesterday or be fired, according to a statement issued by Gencor, the mining house involved.

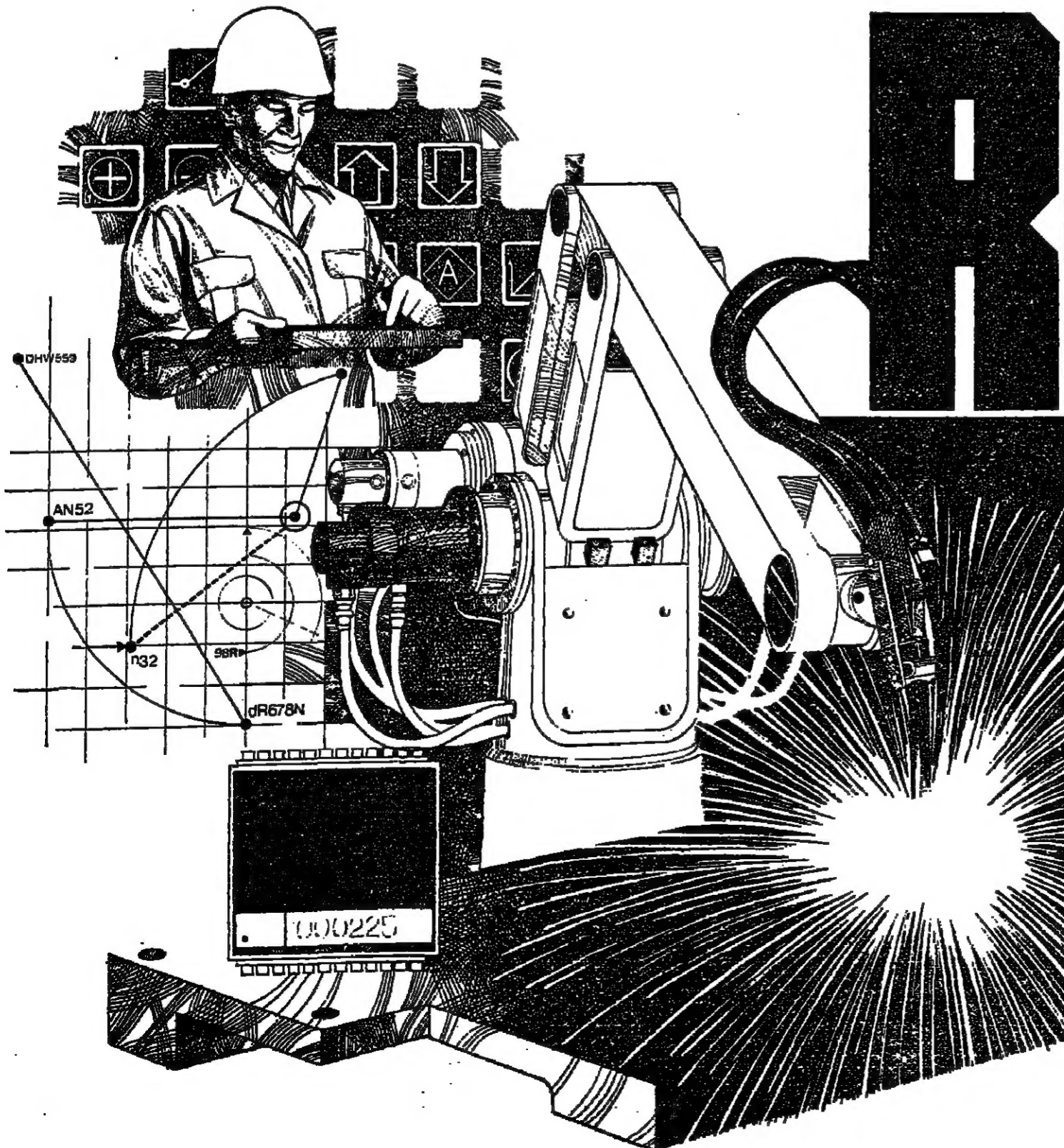
A black miner was killed in riots on Monday at one of the three Gencor mines affected by the strike. Police were called in to quell the disturbances.

Discontent with a minimum monthly wage increase of between 14.1 and 19.6 per cent, introduced by the Chamber of Mines on Monday after it had been rejected by the National

Union of Mineworkers (NUM), is thought to have been the main cause of the strike.

The NUM is not recognized at the three mines where the strikes occurred. It is to start holding strike ballots today at mines where it is recognized, and these could lead to further strikes.

Meanwhile, a police report said that unrest in black townships, which has taken more than 400 lives in the past nine months, claimed three more yesterday. Two children were killed by a grenade on the East Rand and a man was "hacked and stabbed to death" in the Eastern Cape.



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of the latest: A visual-tactile sensing robot with multiple arms and seven camera eyes, developed to independently assemble home appliances such as vacuum cleaners.

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THE ARTS

Theatre

Torture-chamber of the redundancy pool

Grafters
Hampstead

To the long line of theatrical torture-chambers from those of the Inquisition to Sartre's infernal hotel room, Billy Hamon has added a new model - the redundancy pool.

When the play opens, the pool has been operating for 12 weeks. Originally there were 40 men in it; now there are only six - each hanging on, waiting for the other to break. "Pool" is a good word for Tony Burroughs's set - a bare locker-room open to the graffiti-smothered back wall, and littered with the debris of long enforced idleness. Before anybody speaks a word, you can almost smell the demoralization in this fouled nest.

One by one, Mr Hamon introduces his purgatorial hangers-on. There is old Wally (Richard Butler), three years short of retirement and a martyr to piles, but desperate to escape the drole queue and having to spend all day with his wife. There is Len (John Benfield), a taciturn, still self-respecting tradesman, grimly aware that he has passed 40. Those are the two real grafters. But their juniors, fast-talking and loutish, or sunk in mute despair like the brain-damaged Peter (Tim Roth) are clinging no less tenaciously to the wreckage. As one of them puts it, "I've had eight weeks' work after three years looking for it": why should he give in?

However authentic, this sounds hopeless as dramatic



Substitute fight: David Hayman (left), Greg Crutwell, John Benfield, Perry Benson

material, as its essential element is a long static interval before an inevitable defeat. Mr Hamon gets around this blockage by several means, most of them arising naturally out of the circumstances.

For a start, the experience of waiting has already taken its toll on everyone's nerves, and the figures that barge through the

door are all heightened in one way or another: lankier, angrier, more arrogant or more self-pitying than they would be outside the pool. With the exception of Len, they are relentlessly unsympathetic - yet this is no judgement on them, but a

private biography to resolve a social impasse. However, the characterization is true enough to stand it, and the supporting climax is hideously logical. Jane Howell's production projects braying male triumph and whining male defeat with even-handed force.

Irving Wardle

Rat in the Skull
Royal Court

Like *Tom and Iv* before it, this production by Max Stafford-Clark has enjoyed a season at Joseph Papp's Public Theater in New York; in view of its subject-matter, the timing of its return to Sloane Square could hardly have been bettered.

The bald fact that Ron Hutchinson's fulsomely wordy play shows us one Irishman taking an hour and a half to persuade another Irishman to send for a cup of tea belies the cleverness of its construction. We know from the start

that the IRA bomber Roche has been knocked about by the visiting RUC officer D.J. Nelson. We know that this took place when the Metropolitan P.C. Naylor had been sent, in defiance of standing orders, out of the interview room in Paddington Green police station.

The psychological interest of the piece grows out of our increasing fascination with the complex and largely irrational impulses on the part of the two principals which led up to this fateful absence. Rarely, if ever, can a cup of tea have constituted such a powerful dramatic hook.

That said, there is a problem from the audience's point of view in that all

four characters, including D.S. Harris, the Met officer trying to reconstruct the incident, suffer not so much from rats in the skull (a metaphor for the gnawings of doubt) as from irony in the soul. Without their self-conscious cynicism, of course, we would not have much of a play at all, but the script frequently errs on the side of gibberish.

"How sick I am," as Nelson puts it, "of your cheap and easy rhetoric." Not that these adjectives could be used of Mr Hutchinson's lucubration, though the English officers do seem at times to be regurgitating whole lexicons of copper's cant. I am sure the parodic element was intended, but it does make for some tough listening and is never

quite funny enough to dispel the impression of over-writing. If only the author had gone all out for black comedy.

Brian Cox as the fire-breathing Nelson tempers his burly malevolence with the poise of a dancer, and brings a touch of the stand-up comic to his outrageous sectarian monologues. Colum Convey's Roche is nervy, twisted and impassioned; Philip Jackson has the thinnest role as Harris, but Gerard Horan, the only change from the original cast, gives an excellent account of the snide, clock-watching Naylor.

Martin Cropper

Manon
Big Top, Battersea

Someone up there must want the ballet season in Battersea Park to succeed, because after a month of rain the sun came out in time to dry the grass outside the converted circus tent and make the evening mild enough for people to stroll pleasantly in the open air during the intermissions. I must confess to being decadent enough to prefer a real theatre with more comfortable seats, but if the informal atmosphere and lower

prices bring in a new public, well and good. The Royal Ballet has first innings, with Ballet Rambert to follow. *Manon* was probably a very sensible choice to open with. It is not the oldest ballet in the company's repertoire, but it is perhaps the most old-fashioned, and certainly the one best tailored for people who want ballet to seem reassuringly like opera without all those tiresome singers.

It is also has a structure that neatly hides Kenneth MacMillan's maladroitness at story-telling. Short episodes where the leading characters

look meaningfully at each other, pass money from hand to hand or whisper in a convenient ear provide opportunity for the audience to fill in the action from knowledge of one of the operas, or the programme note, or even the book (a rather remote source, that).

Then off we go, passing the time with yet another more or less decorative number for the large cast of courtiers, harlots, mistresses, a Madame, and their assorted gentlemen, clients and hangers-on.

The production is notable as enshrining probably the most outrageous collection of corny

character cameos in minor roles to be seen on any stage today. I am thinking especially of the goings-on at Madame's where the caricatured make-up, the face-pulling, the gesticulations and the sheer meaningless of every gesture to be disbelieved.

I must exempt the principals from that condemnation. Jennifer Penney, who took the title part on Monday, may not be the most convincing of actresses, but her big blue eyes and the clarity of her movements are enough. Her two leading men were both admirable. Anthony

Dowell as Des Grieux dances with amazing smoothness, but his playing has a hard centre of passion. Stephen Jeffries acts Lessut with cynical ardour and makes the most of his big drunken dances with Fiona Chadwick, whose brave smile is a joy.

Full marks to Barry Wordsworth and the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet Orchestra for playing the Massenet score for all it is worth, and then some, resolutely ignoring the aircraft which infallibly chose the quietest moments to pass directly overhead.

John Percival

Dance in London

Television
Poignant
reunion

later, Yorkshire's First Tuesday got hold of it and the researcher Mark Galloway traced 16 of the contributors. Ten were persuaded to come to a reunion at the hotel along with the matron, now in her eighties.

Gina, now Mrs Gerson, an Edgbaston housewife, had not far to travel, but others came from America and Israel. They walked, talked and listened to a re-run of the declaration of war. Obviously they were pleased to

see each other. The memories, like those of Mrs Gerson, whose parents died in a concentration camp, were sad.

One woman recalled the dispersal: "I was kicked out of Germany because I was a Jew and I came here and I was an alien". But Southport was mainly recalled in a kindly fashion. "If it wasn't for Southport, I would be dead today," said Mrs Frieda Alton of Tel Aviv.

It was a programme more notable for the research and organization that produced it than the content. The second item covered the journey of a group of Glasgow women and their children on a visit to Peterhead prison, 150 miles away, to see their menfolk.

It was, understandably, a sad and tedious trip. Suffering families are a regrettable but unavoidable consequence of imprisonment. This piece of film underlined that without adding anything. One wondered if Yorkshire's journey at least was really necessary.

Dennis Hackett

Royal Opera House Contemporary Dance Trust presents
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Dennis Lee
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It seems churlish to criticize a pianist for lack of involvement when he is grappling with the monstrous three-stave complexities of keyboard music written in the last 15 years of this century. But, when tackling the catalogue of the exotic, the erotic and the ecstatic that is presented by the music of Scriabin and (during this period) Szymanowski, the projection of raw emotional fibre counts for a great deal. This was what was lacking from Dennis Lee's technically outstanding and often very beautiful playing.

The signs were evident from the outset, in two Rachmaninov preludes from Op 32. Lee caressed the G major Prelude with a silvery half-touch which, as this lunchtime recital progressed, one recognized as his most distinctive hallmark. At the height of the B minor Prelude, however, the climactic repeated chords needed hammering on to a more intense level of expression than this sober-minded pianist seemed prepared to do.

In Scriabin's Sonata No 4,

too, it was Lee's capacity to delineate many-layered textures and to control the composer's feverish compilation of insistent rhythmic patterns that impressed, rather than any indeliberate rush from mystical contemplation towards an abrupt and dangerous explosive.

Nevertheless, one should be grateful for a pianist who can give such accurate and stylistically convincing readings of these luxurious scores, especially when - as with Szymanowski's *Masques* - the daunting clutter of the printed page has tended to discourage public performance.

Not surprisingly, it was the reflective tranquillity of two Debussy pieces that seemed to set off the most sympathetic response in Lee's own personality. He floated the melodies of "Pagodes" exquisitely over a seamless flow of shimmering arpeggios, and found just the right flexibility of pulse in "Reflets dans l'eau", even if at the point where Debussy actually asks for more remoteness one hardly noticed any difference.

Richard Morrison

The National Theatre group run by Edward Petherbridge and Ian McKellen at last emerges from under wraps when Webster's *The Duchess of Malfi* opens at the Lyttelton tomorrow: interview by John Higgins

Giving actors a chance to flower

Petherbridge deliberately suppresses panache



Amidst cuts and counter-promises of support the National Theatre's grand design of dividing its actors into separate companies, each with its own identity and style, has been in danger of disappearing from view. But it is still there, albeit reduced in scope and tomorrow the last McKellen-Edward Petherbridge group makes its debut at the Lyttelton the Webster's *The Duchess of Malfi*.

When Sir Peter Hall took the whole project out of its wraps the McKellen-Petherbridge team appeared to be the most secretive. Others announced what they were going to do but the body to which Hall looked for "high acting style" kept quiet. Edward Petherbridge is emphatic that there was no deliberate policy of mum's-the-word.

"The simple truth is that we just had not made up our minds. Anyhow, in the original plan we were the last group to go into orbit. As it turns out we have become the second for take off, with the number of actors reduced from 25 or 27 to 17. But after you've been in the theatre 25 years, as I have, you learn that this is the way things so often work out."

The man in charge of this particular launch is Philip Prowse, who is not a member of the team, but on secondment from the Citizens Theatre, Glasgow. Those familiar with his work there and in the opera-house may reckon that the Prowse view of life and that of Webster in his great Jacobean tragedy are not far apart. Certainly *Malfi* was the choice of Prowse in the first instance and not of McKellen and Petherbridge, but in the past Prowse has not been averse to

flamboyant acting, which may well fit the team style.

Petherbridge jibs at the word "flamboyant". "During rehearsals Philip has been careful to steer us away from the melodramatic. The style we have been wrestling with is that of speech and how you heighten it without falling into 'poetic delivery'. It is something the RSC have to tackle with the start of each new season at Stratford, and I can tell you that with old Webster it's a knotty problem too. As for 'high acting', well Ian and I are just trying to create a company where it's possible for individuals to flower and for individual performances and ensemble to go together."

The team of Petherbridge and McKellen is no new one. Back in the early Seventies they were among the founder members of the Actors' Company. Is this new operation in any way a reflection of the past? "In no wise. That was a steam company run on high ideals. It was co-operative, but never political with a capital P. The principle behind it was that actors were masters of their own fate and not subject to a management's whim. We learnt the value of commitment to a total product - it's all too easy for an actor to feel responsibility for his performance alone. But theatre is a gregarious occupation."

"The Actors' Company eventually foundered on money: low wages, no home life because of being perpetually on tour. If we had found a London base then its existence might have been prolonged. As it is, we just learnt from the experience."

Petherbridge himself also had his first shot at directing there and wrote two adaptations, *Knives and Do You Love Me*, both from R. D. Laing. During his career I reckon it's been one of continual disappointments. Doesn't every actor think that? I have never, for instance, played a really major Shakespeare role, except for Prospero at Exeter when I was far too young. Petherbridge is adept at putting on a woeful face, not least because his quarter-century in the theatre has taken him into as much comedy as tragedy.

He is self-critical, ponders over his replies, deliberately suppresses the panache that characterizes his fellow team director Ian McKellen. How do they operate together?

"Well, we make each other laugh a lot. We are aware of the eccentricities in each other's make-up. I suppose we are a lesson to each other. Ian always looks on the bright side, I look on - perhaps - the Laing side."

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The best thing, however, was

Dance in the United States
Cleverly skirting banality

real sense, its success set the seal on the new venture. This was revived during Feld's recent season, but it is now called *Intermezzo No 1*, for the good reason that Feld has since returned to the Brahms Intermezzo and created a completely new *Intermezzo No 2*. Surprisingly perhaps it is less technical in form than its predecessor, more relaxed and probably more confident.

Intermezzo had a sly undercurrent of humour to it, missing in the new work, which is even less romantic in nature. The choreography, however, remains unusually complex, original and, despite all apparent evidence to the contrary, fiendishly difficult. The new work is also, like its predecessor, unaffectedly beguiling.

Officially the Feld Ballet rejects "guest artists", but has

always been hospitable to "visiting dancers", although in honesty the title seems a change in nomenclature rather than function. Call them what you will, this season two very welcome visitors have been the Canadian ballerina Karen Kain - appearing in *Adieu* and also in a special revival of a charming solo, *Impromptu*, Feld originally choreographed for the German ballerina Birgit Keil nine years ago - and Stuttgart's Richard Cragun in Feld's turn-of-the-century pastiche, *Straw Pheasants*.

Graham's recent Lincoln Center season was itself far more notable for the quality of its dancing - Miss Graham still attracts some of the best talent in town - and for its spate of major revivals rather than any fresh burst of creative energy. Revivals included the now

classic *Appalachian Spring*. Graham is clearly building for the future through the past. By restoring so many of her former masterpieces to the current repertoire, she can better ensure the continuity of their performance tradition, and at this stage of the company's history such shrewd husbandry is essential for its ultimate survival.

Lar Lubovitch, better known in London than Feld but lacking the same New York reputation, was unlucky in his timing for a City Center season, arriving when four other companies were in town.

Nevertheless, undaunted, he showed one world premiere, *Brahms Symphony*, set, rather cheekily perhaps, to the first three movements of the Third. Well, even Balanchine lopped off a movement from Mendelssohn's "Scottish" Symphony, so perhaps we can overlook Lubovitch's musical solecism, particularly in the face of the enormous kinetic energy he has brought to his symphonic task.

Clive Barnes

Concerts
Milstein/
Pludermacher
Festival Hall

Marvellous. When I last heard him, Nathan Milstein seemed to be losing a little of his technical prowess, even though it was obvious that he retained that remarkable individual musical personality of his. Now he has returned to show us that his fingers and arms still have the strength to deliver something which is these days a comparative rarity: a performance that is an interpretation rather than a reproduction.

Admittedly Milstein's tone-quality might not be to every one's taste - it has an edge to it that, while it maintains lucidity through the thickest textures, does tend to grate a little on the ear - and not every note is perfectly tuned. Such things, however, are irrelevant when a player is able to give, for instance, the Fifth Caprice of Paganini with such fiery charm as did Milstein.

Charm was the dominant characteristic, indeed, of the second half of this recital.

Besides another Paganini Caprice, the marginally more sedate No 11, there was Buzel's arrangement for violin and piano of Saint-Saens's Introduction and Rondo capriccioso, here, of course, all extrovert brilliance. And then Milstein's own arrangement of Chopin's posthumous C sharp minor Nocturne, a sentimental, *con sordino* realization lacking only the hiss and crackle of a hand-wound phonograph to make us believe we were in an Edwardian parlour.

Splendid for those who had come to hear profoundly accomplished violin playing. But for those who had come to hear profoundly accomplished music too there was much to enjoy. Few purists, surely, would dare to object to Milstein's Vivaldi Sonata, dated that his seamless cantabile style is, though we could have done with a touch more imagination here from the pianist, Georges Pludermacher. And in Bach's G minor solo Violin Sonata, BWV1001, Milstein excelled with an Adagio of a richness only exaggerated by his wonderful control, a crisp Fugue and dashing final Presto, and a lucidly voiced Siciliano.

The best thing, however, was

undoubtedly Brahms's Third Violin Sonata, Op 108. The urgency of the opening movement was counteracted by the winningly idiosyncratic rubato of the Adagio, while the Scherzo's delicate wit and truly whispered pianissimo was in its turn balanced by the mighty drama of the Finale. If Pludermacher, a generally sensitive partner, had been a fraction bolder here, the performance might have been really memorable.

Stephen Pettitt

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SPECTRUM

Robert Mugabe is poised for another term of office in Zimbabwe. Jan Raath reports

Clues to an African enigma

Robert Mugabe vanished from sight for a week in late May. He had gone to Switzerland for what was probably his first holiday of more than two days since he came to power in 1980.

Rested, he returned on Sunday, June 2, and stormed back into the rough and tumble of business within about three hours of landing at Harare airport on the all-night flight from Geneva.

He has not paused since. In addition to attending to routine cabinet and government business, he has addressed more campaign meetings in the constituency he is contesting, the geometrically laid out rows of tiny homes that make up the township of Highfield in Harare, than any other member of his party, the Zimbabwe African National Union (Patriotic Front).

In between, he has electioneered intensively through the western provinces of Matabeleland, the Midlands and now parts of Mashonaland in the east.

When the counting of the votes cast today and earlier this week for the 80 black seats in the 100-seat House of Assembly is concluded, Mr Mugabe will in all certainty launch himself with equal vigour into his second term as the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe.

Five years of wrestling with Zimbabwe's post-independence problems have left little physical mark. His wide face, with the articulate mouth and high cheekbones, shows no trace of lines on the dark, glossy skin. The only concession to his 61 years are the few streaks of white, darting above the halo of grey lining his forehead.

From the fearsome and vengeful figure that was his image when he returned from running his guerrilla campaign to fight elections, a far subtler but still enigmatic personality has emerged. He has not so much changed as become slightly better known.

At political rallies he turns orator, employing a fine sense of drama. In Barbourfields Stadium in Bulawayo last month, speaking deliberately in perfectly enunciated Shona, the vernacular of the east of the country, and articulating with his delicate hands, he thus urged the 30,000-strong crowd: "To turn from the Zanu (Zimbabwe African People's Union) party of Mr Joshua Nkomo, I want the people of Matabeleland to answer these questions. Is it war or is it peace? Is it delay or is it progress? Or do we move forward, or do we move backward?"

Outside visitors describe meetings where he listens and has even to be coaxed into discussion. "If you go on talking, he doesn't interrupt. There's no dominating the conversation," said an official of a private sector lobby group who sees Mr Mugabe several times a year.

The reticence is more attentiveness than awkwardness. Asked for an answer, he supplies it. Provoked, he retaliates decisively, with a knack for intimidating irony, as numerous opposition MPs have found to their embarrassment.

Those who know him testify that he is by no means all cold fish. "He has a twinkle that is always there," said a civil servant who has worked with him since independence. "Gentle, genteel, solicitous, sympathetic, he is all of those things."

He objects to being referred to in honorific terms. In Parliament in 1981 on the subject of his gate guards referring to him as "chief" in the



vernacular, he responded: "It embarrasses me. I would rather they called me Comrade, or Prime Minister."

His wife Sally, continually ill with kidney problems, speaks of his lack of bitterness after 10 years of being detained by the Rhodesian Government and after being refused parole from detention to go to Dar es Salaam in Tanzania to commiserate with her after the death of their only son, of cerebral malaria, in 1966.

He confesses to being withdrawn. Of the thousands of adulatory supporters at rallies, he told a television interviewer: "I find them very embarrassing. I'm rather a shy person, though I try to hide it. I never have been easy with crowds."

The claim of shyness, however, sits uncomfortably on a prime minister who travels in a bullet-proof limousine with an escort of three cars loaded with plain clothes guards, a Toyota Land Cruiser with a stick of heavily armed guards following behind and about eight motorcycles waiting as they weave in and out of the motorcade while the rest of the traffic pulls to the side of the road.

It is argued that this showiness is a result of persuasion by his security aides and, more likely, pressure by Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, the minister of state for security.

Also ill fitting the image of a

compassionate Mr Mugabe is his refusal to speak to Mr Ian Smith since early 1981, and, more importantly, the continued use of detention without trial (and even after trial, despite an acquittal), his apparent turning of a blind eye to atrocities in Matabeleland in 1984, and his general deep hatred for Zanu.

But Mr Mugabe has a deep sense of moral indignation. At a rally in the north of the country in 1982, he made a point of going straight to a group of local white farmers and their families and introducing himself. A boy in the group was in school uniform, and Mr Mugabe asked him which school he attended. The boy gave the name of a school in the north Transvaal of South Africa.

Mr Mugabe angrily turned on his heel without a word, and went on to deliver to the crowd of assembled black supporters one of his more noted anti-white speeches.

The same trait resurfaced last weekend in his outspoken attack on the country's whites for their continued electoral support of Mr Smith. Referring to them as "snakes" and "racists", he warned that he would make their lives "very difficult".

Mr Mugabe does not trust Mr Joshua Nkomo, whom he believes is

the sole embodiment of Zanu. Their association goes back to the late 1950s when Mr Nkomo led Zanu as the only organization of resistance to white rule, with Mr Mugabe as his secretary general.

Mr Mugabe was pivotal in the split from Zanu, when the Zimbabwe African National Union was formed. It came after Mr Nkomo tried to negotiate with the white government, to the chagrin of a great many of his officials.

The mistrust pervaded their uneasy union when they coordinated operations in the liberation war. It came to a head in early 1982 when security forces uncovered large arms caches in Matabeleland, belonging to Zanu.

Mr Mugabe has not been able to formally link Mr Nkomo to a plot of treason which he alleged Mr Nkomo was hatching. His stock reply has always been: the courts were not in possession of the information his intelligence organization had.

Mr Nkomo's sacking from the cabinet was followed by the desertion from the national army of hundreds of ex-guerrillas of Mr Nkomo's old army, Zimpro. They turned renegade.

The solution Mugabe chose was to form a new military unit — the Fifth Brigade — which would not be undermined by pro-Zanu military men. The controversial brigade

held with Zanu on its split from Zanu in 1963.

Two years later he was detained at Whawha detention camp in Salisbury until 1975, the year he took over the leadership of Zanu from the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole. He then left for Mozambique to lead the guerrilla war against the Rhodesian Government.

In 1976 he led the Zanu delegation to Geneva for talks with Henry Kissinger and subsequently rejected his proposals. A year later he was formally elected Zanu's president. In 1979 came his successful talks at Lancaster House in London and in 1980 he became prime minister following Zanu's general election win. He was re-elected party president in 1984.

Education at the University of South Africa in 1954.

It was during his ten years in prison in Salisbury (now Harare) that he devoted himself to learning, becoming a Bachelor of Law and Master of Law from the University of London and a Bachelor of Administration from the University of South Africa.

It was not until 1960 that Mugabe entered full-time politics, when he was appointed secretary for information and publicity with the National Democratic Party. The following year he married Sally Hayfron, a Ghanaian.

When the party was banned in 1962, he became secretary general of its successor, Zanu, a position he also

A steel cathedral for the high priests of banking

When the producers of the next James Bond epic scour the world for suitable locations they should spend some time looking at the futuristic headquarters of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hong Kong, the first stage of which was completed on Monday for business on July 30.

British architect Norman Foster, who received the royal Gold Medal for Architecture in 1983, has produced a high-tech design which owes much to the tradition established by Paxton's Crystal Palace of 1851, the Forth Railway Bridge and, not least, Fritz Lang's stage sets for *Metropolis*, updated to the 21st century.

The HK\$5 billion (£500 million) building is a meeting of the technical sophistication of the West with the sometimes inscrutable mysticism and superstition one associates with the East. The alignment of escalators in the banking hall and the temporary home of the bank's famous bronze lions, Stephen and Sitit — modelled on those in St Mark's Square, Venice — were determined under the supervision of a "fung shui" expert. They are reputed to have talismanic qualities ensuring good fortune, long life and prosperity.

The cost of the building, reputed to be the most expensive piece of architecture in the world, is only one of the impressive list of statistics emanating from the patrons of what is already being hailed as the "eighth wonder of the world".

The joint venture management contractors John Lok/Wimpey have assembled components for the prefabricated kit of parts from more than 100 sub-contractors in 80 countries around the world (there is a large British involvement of consultants and manufacturers) and erected them on the Queen's Road central site.

Sophistication mixed with mysticism

Foundation problems incurred when the four levels of basements started in November 1981 led to a four-month delay, but that was made up by the time the 34,000 tons of structural steelwork, supplied by the British Steel Corporation/Dorman Long JV, began to arrive for the main structure in January 1983.

Since then the one million square foot building, five times the size of Centre Point and rising 47 storeys above ground, has proceeded at breakneck speed, with an industrious work-force. It will have gone up in less than half the time of the NatWest Tower in London. The first of the bank's 3,500 staff moved into the bottom 11 floors, including the 170-ft-high banking hall, on Monday. Final completion of the building is scheduled for November.

Foster's design has more to do with bridge technology than conventional bricks and mortar, with the virtual elimination of wet trades on site. Eight massive towers enable spans of 100 feet to allow the maximum flexibility of floor space. Services feed in from two sides of the building, rather than a central core, with air-conditioning, electrical services and lavatories housed in 139 modules, plugged into the structure and under-floor service duct.

The modules, either 30ft or 40ft in length, came prefabricated from Japan, complete with hand-basins, toilet-roll holders and lighting.

Flexibility has been the keynote for the bank, something overlooked by many British developers in the 1950s and 1960s, to their cost, as they discover that the advance in communication technology has made normal speculative office blocks obsolete and due for demolition within 15 to 20 years of completion. The bank is hoping its new headquarters, the fourth since 1865, will last for 50 years.

Its engine-room is in the



Soaring: futuristic bank

basement, along with what are claimed to be the most secure vaults and safe deposit boxes in the world. Almost 600 feet above are the chairman's flat, private dining-rooms and a terrace with panoramic views overlooking Star Ferry Pier and across the water to Kowloon.

Everything is finished in battleship silver-grey aluminium — the bank staff's uniform colour — lending an air of cool sophistication. Workmanship is of the highest standard I have seen anywhere.

During the course of the fast-track contract, the architects have issued 22,000 instructions — 7,200 of them in the last months — and 40,000 original drawings, 105,000 with revisions. At its peak there were 4,500 people at work on the project.

One has come to expect a technological flamboyance in Foster's work with his Willis Faber building in Ipswich, Sainsbury Centre for the Visual Arts at the University of East Anglia, and recent abortive design for the £100m new BBC headquarters at Langham Place, opposite Broadcasting House.

But for its sheer structural virtuosity the Hong Kong Bank is going to be a hard act to follow. Its most startling appearance is given by the mass, made up in Britain and shipped over in sections of tubular steel columns. From these are suspended steel trusses, aligned by lasers, from which the floors literally hang like a Christmas tree.

Beams of light and a sense of awe

What visitors will remember most is the spectacular banking hall atrium, rising 170ft, a dynamic space with double-story escalators shooting up through a glazed screen, their mechanics visible through lightly tinted glass panels and the glass-encased lifts which travel at 20ft per second through glass lanterns. At the tip of the atrium is a "sun-scoop" which, with the aid of mirrors, beams light downwards, creating a sense of awe one usually only experiences in the great cathedrals.

It is a fitting tribute to Foster's architecture and Hong Kong Bank's patronage that this latest "cathedral of commerce" should be completed exactly a century since the invention of the skyscraper on the other side of the world. It is also a significant vote of confidence in the future of Hong Kong and the opening up of the People's Republic. For those aspiring members of the business community the cry must now be "Go east, young man".

Charles Kneivitt
Architecture Correspondent

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Chekhov's lost whodunit

How was it, a correspondent asked when my history of the crime story *Bloody Murder* was reissued recently, that I'd failed to mention Chekhov's crime novel, a story that anticipated the device used in Agatha Christie's *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd*, a trick that stunned readers in the 1920s by its ingenuity?

Most pointers of this kind, directing one to a previously unknown Elizabethan locked room mystery or a Gothic predecessor of Poe's Dupin, lead to dead ends, and I looked for the book he mentioned, *The Shooting Party*, without high expectations. But my correspondent was right. *The Shooting Party* is a true crime story, genuinely tricky and in its time wholly original.

It is an almost unknown work. The nine handsome volumes of the Oxford Chekhov do not include it, a "Critical Heritage" volume of views about Chekhov leaves it unmentioned, and it is completely ignored by biographers. The only translation into English appeared in 1926, and at times reads rather awkwardly. It is now out of print.

The book is ignored, at least in part, because it belongs to that early period in Chekhov's writing life when, in order to support his family, he was writing literally hundreds of stories and sketches. *The Shooting Party* was published in 1884 when Chekhov was 24, and serializing in the Moscow *Daily News*. No doubt the urgent need of money prompted Chekhov to write it, but the book is something more than a potboiler. It owes a little to Dostoevsky and something to Poe, although a good deal more to the sensational novels of the period, from Gaboriau to Wilkie Collins and the Russian sensation novelists Shklyarevsky. Chekhov took things from the writers, and added original devices of his own.

The story begins with the



Crime writer Chekhov

visit of Ivan Petrovich Kamysh, former examining magistrate, to Chekhov in his newspaper office. He offers for publication what he says is a true story, one in which he played a part. In his editorial capacity Chekhov is discouraging. But still he agrees to read the manuscript...

This is a prelude to Kamysh's own story, in which the chief characters are the magistrate himself, his hard-drinking friend Count Karneev, and the Count's entourage, including his bailiff Urbanin.

Karneev is a vaguely well-intentioned, feebly lustful figure mostly lost among mists of vodka. He worships Kamysh, who tolerates Karneev only because the Count is immensely rich. When Urbanin marries Olga, the daughter of a forester, "young, plump, jolly... a beauty", the Count soon takes her as his mistress.

Olga is contemptuous of her elderly husband, finds the Count only marginally preferable, loves the magistrate. The Count has involved himself with another girl and is expected to propose marriage to her at a celebratory shooting party. After Kamysh has left the party Olga is stabbed, and dies — but not before she has been asked by Kamysh to name her attacker. She remains silent.

Footnotes are critical of the magistrate's dilatory proceedings after the crime. And Chekhov notes: It is evident Kamysh wanted to make Olga understand what serious consequences her declaration would have for the murderer. If the murderer was dear to her, ergo — she must remain silent."

To a modern reader the "Postscript" revealing Chekhov's deduction that Kamysh was himself the murderer comes as no surprise. The magistrate has written the story from the need to proclaim himself out of the ordinary, but refuses to confess publicly what he has privately admitted.

The Shooting Party is an uneven but interesting novel, in no way comparable with the great plays, but still not deserving the oblivion into which it has fallen. The curious relationship between the Count and Kamysh, of fawning devotion on one side and barely concealed dislike on the other, is subtly handled, and there are effective macabre touches.

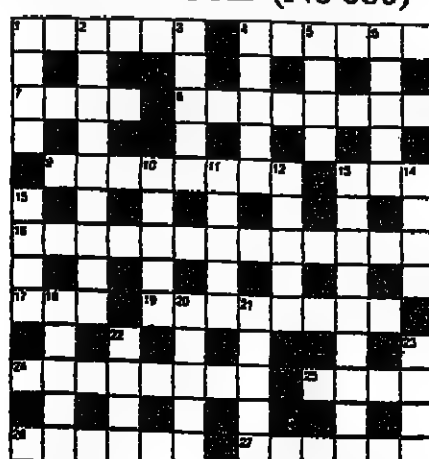
But the book's chief interest obviously relates to the crime story. Chekhov's use of the narrator finally revealed as the criminal, and the way in which the footnotes are used, were altogether original. This is true even though the use of the narrator/criminal device is by modern standards unsophisticated, and cannot have influenced Agatha Christie unless she read Russian, since the English translation appeared after *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd* was written.

As a document in the crime story's development between Wilkie Collins and Conan Doyle, a work suggesting for the first time the technical ingenuities in deception practised by writers in the 1920s and '30s, *The Shooting Party* is of the first importance.

Julian Symons
*Bloody Murder (Penguin, £10.95).

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30 Strip (5)



DOWN
1 Fury (4)
2 French cart-horse (9)
3 Clear (5)
4 Records film (5)
5 Hop (4)
6 Get rid of (5)
7 Requires (5)
8 Coat (5)
9 Spend (5)
10 Lustrous life (5)
11 Annoy (4)
12 Narrative poem (4)
13 Striped ruminant (5)
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SOLUTION TO No 685
ACROSS: 1 Slicks 5 Lick 8 Opium 9 Raprove 11 Kidglove 13 Hemp 15 Harvest supper 17 Fold 18 Declass 21 Remould 22 Tonic 23 Sped 24 Yapper
DOWN: 2 Laird 3 Cum 4 Shrove Tuesday 5 Lope 6 Close-up 7 Cockchafer 10 Experience 12 Leer 14 Hurl 16 Rollup 19 Sense 20 Cud 22 Tap

WEDNESDAY PAGE

Fostering an old friend

Caroline Moorehead looks
at a scheme which puts
elderly lodgers back among
families where home
comforts can be shared

When Doris turned 82 this month, Mr and Mrs Cowdrey gave a small birthday tea for her. They held it in the garden, under the umbrella, on a hot afternoon. It marked only a passing change in the routine of life for Doris lives with the Cowdreys and has done so for several months. Apart from breakfast, which the Cowdreys eat alone, all life is shared, centred around a cheerful and cluttered sitting room with a constant, noisy, budgetary, a lot of knitting is done.

The Cowdreys have taken in elderly lodgers for some years, ever since a Boarding Out Scheme was started by Hereford Social Services Department in 1980. Between long and short stays, they have had eight elderly visitors. The experiment has been so successful that the Cowdreys' neighbours in the next terrace house, have applied to become "carers" as well.

"We have a happy time together, we're accepted as a family", says Mrs Cowdrey, who used to run a residential home with her husband, and who, after their own children grew up, found herself rather alone, with too little to do.

The Cowdreys live in Ross-on-Wye, ten miles away, in a council house by a village not far from Hereford, lives Mr and Mrs Frost. She is a former nurse, who looked after her own mother until she died at the age of 93 and who has been taking in the elderly on an informal basis for 15 years, ever since a 91-year-old man came to lodge with her and they played chess.

Their boarder is Phyllis Newey, and Mrs Frost is actually the older of the two. The two women have become such friends that Phyllis has converted what was to have been a short stay into permanent residence and they are about to go holiday together to Weston-super-Mare. Mr Frost being a man who does not care for seaside resorts. In the Frost house, the talk is all of food, the well-stocked kitchen garden, home cooking and fruit tarts: will it be damson pie or treacle pudding for lunch?

6 We have a happy time, we're accepted as a family

Up the road, Mrs Quirk, whose youngest daughter is about to leave home and whose husband, a social worker, is away for three weeks at a time, finds her paying boarders company. "I just like elderly people. I like to see them take pleasure in being looked after," Mrs Jancy, her current visitor, is 85 and a farmer's widow. She is active, lively, but lonely. Mrs Quirk's bungalow, where she stays for weeks at a time, returning to her own house in between stays, has become a sometime and very pleasurable new home.

The Hereford Boarding Out Scheme is not unique in the country, but it is one of the most enthusiastically supported and well established. It began as a pilot project when a social worker, Margaret Faires, was asked to look into the possibility of finding families prepared to take in elderly boarders who needed some company, were very reluctant to go into a residential home and whose own families either could not or would not take them.

The fact that it has taken root is probably due not only to the encouragement of the Hereford General Hospital consultants, who run an exceptionally imaginative service for the 24,000 people of pensionable age in the district, but to the energy of the young social worker, Tina Hankey, who has now taken over. She attributes the success of the venture largely to the enormous care she puts into setting up the partnerships. "I visit would-be carers perhaps several times. I try and paint the black and white picture of what it might be like. Then I get references, from their GPs and the police. Only at that point do I start



Comfort and joy: Joyce Cowdrey (left) and Doris Reason enjoy a game of cards at home in Ross-on-Wye

looking for someone I think will actually match."

There have been very few failures. If the numbers placed are still small - only 20 at present - she feels they could rapidly be multiplied if she had assistance and more time. Interestingly, requests for the scheme come mainly from families in search of boarders, who hear of it from friends. Extrapolated on a national scale, Dr Peter Overstall, consultant at the Hereford General Hospital believes the scheme could well apply to several thousand elderly people, now alone, contemplating residential homes with anguish, or already installed in them.

If an idea with so much potential seems absurdly under used, it is important to remember the remarkably recent history of geriatric medicine. Though the term itself was coined in America at the turn of the century, it was only during the London blitz, when hospital organizations in desperate search of beds visited old long-stay hospitals and former workhouses and found them to be full of often healthy old people with nowhere to go, that the idea of curing for them in the community occurred. (It is said that the National Health Service would never have been possible without the beds freed in the early 1940s by getting the elderly back into circulation.)

Since then, slowly at first, rapidly in the last few years, geriatrics as a subject has gained professional respectability, research funds, and the attention of high

flying doctors like Dr Overstall. The post of senior registrar in a geriatric hospital in the Midlands, which in the 1970s would have drawn one or two applicants, came up recently: there were 50 candidates. In 1970 there was one chair in the subject; there are now more than a dozen.

Dr Overstall is very conscious of the scheme's limits. Of the possible clashes in temperament and the need for excellent monitoring. But he is convinced of the importance of offering every possible alternative - eventually, he hopes, from a 24-hour-a-day home help for those who do not wish to move, to more standard hospital care.

6 I like their pleasure at being looked after

He is also aware of the financial benefits of the arrangement. At present, although the figure varies nationally, a carer will get £81 a week for every elderly boarder (three is the maximum permitted under law). Residential and nursing homes cost from about £135 to £150 a week. With numbers of the elderly, and in particular those over 85 set to increase by 35 per cent between now and the end of the century, alternative provisions of every kind are, he points out, essential.

Fostering the elderly in this way, though under many different names, is increasing in a number of areas.

COUNTING ON CARE

Approximately 8.5 million - or 17.7 per cent - of the population of Great Britain are aged over 65. Two thirds are women.

Between 1981 and 2001, the total number of those aged 65 and over is set to increase by 4 per cent; of 75 and over by 28 per cent (nearly 900,000); of 85 and over by almost 80 per cent (500,000). These numbers are expected to stay constant until 2023/25 when a fresh increase will occur.

Of those aged 65 and over:

- 34 per cent live with their children
- 11 per cent live with their children in law
- 14 per cent are in hospital
- 11 per cent are in residential accommodation
- 28 per cent are in sheltered housing

In 1983 there were 2,669 local authority nursing and residential homes in Britain, and approximately the same number of private ones, although numbers are now increasing rapidly.

although no one knows precisely where and how. Warwickshire, Gloucestershire, Birmingham and Leicester, for instance, all have variations on the Hereford model. Many have started out as short-term schemes - two to four week stays - such as Lewisham's SCOPE - Shared Care and Optional Placements for the elderly.

The schemes are not, however, without their critics.

Most hostile, it appears, have been the children and the relations of the elderly involved, who sometimes feel such guilt and anxiety that they prefer to find residential homes for their parents. There is usually a sense of grievance, points out Judith Oliver, founder of the Association of Carers, formed in 1981 to lobby for better services to help all those who do wish to keep their elderly relations at home.

"Why, they ask themselves, should a strange family get £80-£100 a week for doing exactly what they are doing for nothing?" She feels the schemes to be marginal, of pale importance compared with the need to inject serious money into support services for families with elderly dependants, half of whom, she says, are now at real risk of mental stress.

Mervyn Eastman, divisional manager of social services on Enfield, wonders whether "a surrogate family is likely to be less fraught dealing with an elderly person, particularly when there are problems, than the real family". He grew interested in the question when, in 1980, he got to know an elderly woman who had been assaulted by her daughter and set out to read up on the literature. "I found to my amazement that there wasn't anything, no research, no books."

Out of this has come a book, based on an appeal for information, which led to over 2,000 people looking after elderly dependants and writing in with stories of everything "from wanting to kill mother to someone who had actually done so".

No one denies the small success of the boarding out scheme, both for the elderly and for those who take them in, most often middle-aged women, former nurses or who have nursed parents of their own. From wherever there are schemes, both long and short term, reports come of improved morale among the elderly and a feeling that if only the arrangement were better advertised, it would rapidly expand. In Hereford, at least, there are no doubts. For Doris Phyllis or Mrs Jancy, appalled by the prospects of residential institutions, the scheme means privacy, friends and a home.



Isabel Frost (right) with her boarder Phyllis Newey

Marinades to fan the flames and curry flavour

Presiding over a brazier the size of a cocoa tin was a negress of storybook splendour. Everything about her billowed, from her startlingly white lace blouse and bright print skirts to her big, beautiful smile. Mini kebabs were her business and she cooked them on a shady corner of a square in one of the world's enchanted places - Salvador, Bahia, Brazil.

It was the great size of the woman and her tiny toy stove that made the picture so memorable, but the economy of her enterprise is interesting too. Wherever fuel is in short supply people cut food into small pieces so that it cooks quickly using a minimum of heat.

Contrast that frugality with the expenditure on fuel and paraphernalia that barbecuing seems to demand in this country.

Somewhere along the line the idea of simplicity in alfresco cooking seems to have been lost, and with it, if we are not careful, much of its charm. I want something closer in taste and spirit to the freshly caught fish cooked over a riverbank fire than to a hellzapoppin' poolside cook-out furnished with barbecue everything from aprons to steel bands and

nothing better to eat than a charred hamburger. With ingenuity and a large roll of kitchen foil you can cook almost anything on a barbecue. What I question is whether there is any point in trying to.

The most successful open-air cooking is invariably the least contrived - grilled steaks, chops, fish, poultry or vegetables accompanied by new bread and lavishly dressed salads. In every case the unbeatable combination is of good raw materials with interesting marinades to prevent drying and add extra taste. Flavoured butters and mayonnaise show off plain grills much better than strong, colourful barbecue unguents from the supermarket shelf.

Tarragon is the crucial flavour in a classic béarnaise sauce served with steak or thick slices of rare roast beef. Take the first steps of the traditional recipe, then make a simpler béarnaise butter to serve in chilled dabs on lamb chops or grilled chicken as well as with steaks or hamburgers.

Béarnaise butter
Makes 225g (8oz)
4 tablespoons tarragon vinegar or white wine vinegar
120ml (4 fl oz) dry white wine
2 shallots, finely chopped
1 tablespoon chopped fresh tarragon or 1 1/2 teaspoons dried
1 tablespoon chopped fresh chervil or parsley
225g (8oz) butter, softened
Salt and freshly ground black pepper



Shona Crawford Poole

Put the vinegar in a small pan with the wine, shallots, tarragon and chervil or parsley. Bring to the boil and cook until the liquid has reduced to about two tablespoons. Allow to cool then strain the liquid, discarding the herbs residue.

Beat the liquid into the softened butter and season it well with salt and pepper. Refrigerate the butter to firm it up then form into a cylinder approximately 4cm (1 1/2 in) diameter. Wrap and chill thoroughly. Keep chilled until needed then cut in fairly thick slices which melt when they come in contact with the hot meat.

Even easier herb butters, made by beating chopped herbs into softened butter and adding a little fresh lemon juice, are chilled and served in the same way. My dill plant has been felled by London sparrows, so (cautiously) aniseed flavoured fennel leaves will have to do in butters for fish and poultry until a replacement has been planted.

If no herbs are available there is always garlic to fall back on or store cupboard flavours like anchovies, olives, and capers.

Cholesterol watchers may prefer mayonnaise sauces to butters. The idea of accompanying meat with mayonnaise has been a successful formula for many years and it is better with barbecues. A mild mayonnaise crammed with chopped dill is superb with fish steaks or with chicken. Sage goes well with chicken too, as does tarragon.

Experiment with mustard too and horseradish. Try adding quite large quantities of either to mayonnaise based sauces to serve with steaks or beef kebabs. There are very few foods which will not benefit from spending an hour or two in an appropriate marinade before being committed to the fire, and basting with the same mixture during cooking.

Oil and vinegar marinade

Makes 150 ml (1/2 pint)
8 tablespoons olive oil
2 tablespoons balsamic or red wine vinegar
1 clove garlic, finely chopped
2 tablespoons chopped fresh herbs
1 bay leaf, crumbled
Freshly ground black pepper

Combine all the ingredients in a dish and mix them well. The herbs may be one variety or mixed depending on what you are going to marinate.

Note that the marinade does not contain salt because it

would simply draw moisture out of meat and fish instead of helping to retain it. For this same reason do add salt to the marinade if it is to be used for vegetables. It will help to draw moisture from the vegetables and start the softening process which cooking will finish.

For those who do not enjoy meat or fish, vegetable kebabs, made up of parboiled new potatoes and chunky pieces of aubergine, red pepper, courgette, mushroom and onion are one of the most popular things I cook over charcoal. Everything is marinated for a couple of hours before cooking. The trick is to cut the vegetables into pieces which all take approximately the same length of time to cook.

Any of the marinades used in Indian tandoor cooking are splendid for barbecues too. In Delhi a couple of years ago I tasted, among numerous dishes normally cooked in an enclosed tandoor and even there, as here, cooked over open charcoal, tikka panir. This consists of cubes of fresh pressed curd cheese which have been flavoured with a pungently herbed and spiced marinade - mint, coriander, garlic and ginger figured large - then grilled over charcoal. Delicious, and worth trying with fish too.

And still on the subject of cheese, why not a summery outdoor version of raclette, the Swiss speciality of melted cheese scraped onto a plate and eaten with new potatoes? Wrap chunks of cheese in double layers of vine leaves and cook over the charcoal until melted.

Name that child with a symbol of style

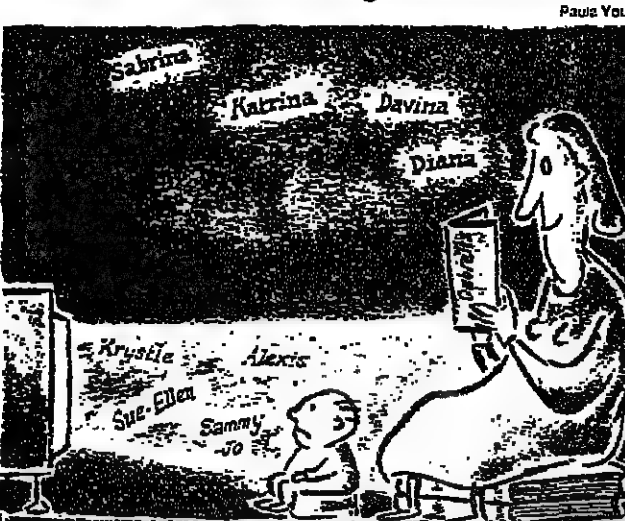
Lucille le Sueur's Hollywood studio thought that the future of their young actress was limited with a name like that. So they held a competition to find a better one. The winning name was Joan Crawford. Lucille le Sueur was not pleased. She thought it sounded unappealingly like "crawfish". She was renamed anyway, and stardom quickly followed.

Today, the name Joan Crawford seems rather dated. It is still obvious why the alliteration of Marilyn Monroe sounds better than Norma Jean Baker, and why Rudolph Valentino is a more suitable name for a heart-throb than Rudolph Guggenheim. Anyone with a name like Archibald Leech also needed to escape from it, as Cary Grant wisely did. However, Lucille le Sueur has a rather exotic, sexy sound to 1980s ears, qualities totally absent from Joan Crawford, which brings to mind a prim, uniformed governess eating shortbread.

First names, too, suffer their ups and downs, just as hemlines and haircuts do. A name like Ethel was well up in the name charts in the last century, helped by fictional characters in Thackeray's *The Newcomes* and C. M. Yonge's *The Daisy Chain*, both best-selling novels published in the 1830s, but today, the cries in school playgrounds are more likely to be for Lizzie, Kate or Sarah.

However, while names go in and out of fashion, the main reason for choosing a name for a baby seem to have remained the same down the centuries. Once the battle to avoid using the name of a grandfather or favourite aunt has been won, or it is put neatly out of sight as a second (or even third) name, the selection process begins, and even with today's obsession with individuality, the choice is still strongly influenced by the names of current royal, religious and secular stars.

Borrowing a royal name provides instant status, even if it is no longer held to indicate loyalty to the Crown, as in the empire-building days of Elizabeth I. It is startling how quick the public are to react to royal arrivals. By the mid-1950s, when the elder royal children were learning their ABC, Charles (born 1948) and Anne (born 1950) became top favourite names, and Anne with an "e" was a generation later, after Prince William's christening on August 4, 1982, middle-class parents changed their fickle tastes and William shot into the name charts to be listed second, after James, in *The Times* annual analysis for both 1983 and 1984. We have yet to see how Henry will fare, but the



Prince and Princess of Wales were following in very regal footsteps when they announced that their second son would be known as Harry, for all eight English King Henrys have been so nicknamed.

The mega-stars of Christianity have been constant inspirations to name-choosing parents, particularly among Roman Catholics for whom it was common until recently to include the name of one canonized saint for a christening ceremony. For Christian girls, the name of Jesus's mother, Mary, has remained a top favourite throughout Europe for centuries.

However, in Latin countries, Mary was sometimes felt to be too sacred to be employed directly. The solution was to give a daughter one of the Virgin's other names, such as Dolores, or Consuela.

For boys, Christians have usually considered Jesus too sacred and chosen the next best thing, John the Baptist, or the name of one of the disciples. Indeed, since the 17th century John has been the most popular choice for British boys.

Heroes of love and war, whether fact, fiction or a mixture of the two, are the secular stars who have caught the imagination in the past. Alexander, for example, has everything in its favour. The Greek name means "man of defender and protector". It was an honorific title for the hero of Greek mythology, Paris. Alexander the Great, conqueror of most of Asia Minor, Syria, Egypt, Babylon and Persia in just four years during his twenties. In addition there was the enormously rich and powerful Pope Alexander VI. Any parents would be proud if that combination of talents developed in their son.

Who are the secular stars now? Whom do parents admire enough to hope their fine qualities can mysteriously arrive in their child merely by the giving of a name? A generation ago, Winston enjoyed a flutter of popularity. Margaret has not reached the top ten names logged in *The Times* last year, but Mrs Thatcher may be relieved to learn that Neil was not among them either.

Popular music inspired a crop of Elvies, born in the 1950s to rock 'n' roll mothers and fathers. They were followed by Johns and Pauls whose parents twisted and shouted to the beat of the Liverpool lads.

For most people, today's heroes are found on the silver screen and at pop concerts rather than on the battlefields of politics or war. The suave Clark and the beautiful Vivien have been honoured by romantic filmmakers, sometimes obliquely by using the names of their most famous roles. Rhett and Scarlett. When Grace Kelly turned from actress into fairy-tale princess, many parental imaginations must have dwelt on the possibilities for a little daughter if she were named Grace. However, Diana, the latest fairy-tale princess, and a British one at that, seems to have boosted the names of her two sons more than her own.

Today a Michael is also less likely to refer to the biblical archangel than to Michael Jackson, whose fame and status is such that his portrait is to be on a postage stamp for the Virgin Islands. Indeed such are the ups and downs of name fashions that, if I were Lucille le Sueur's studio director today, I should consider her name a distinct advantage.

Louise Nicholson

The Baby Name Book by Louise Nicholson is published by Thorsons tomorrow, £4.99.

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KREMLIN CHANGES

Changes this week in the Soviet leadership show that Mr Gorbachev is firmly in control. Even more striking, however, is the further demonstration of the arbitrary nature of Soviet power. Not only were Western specialists unable to say with any certainty whether Mr Gorbachev, Mr Gromyko or someone else would be president; the Soviet public had even less foreknowledge of the outcome, and no influence whatsoever on the final decision.

The Soviet Constitution states that "all power belongs to the people", but rather more honestly acknowledges also that the Communist Party is the "leading and guiding force of Soviet society". When a new general secretary emerges after much wheeling and dealing in the Politburo, he is eventually able to select his own candidates for the top posts in the State and Government apparatus; but the speed with which he does so depends on a complex interplay of factors ranging from his own energy and skill to the hidden rivalries of his Politburo colleagues.

After more than a decade as party leader, Stalin became Premier also. Khrushchev added the premiership only five years after he became party leader. Brezhnev, however, never took the premiership but chose to become president almost 13 years after taking the party leadership from Khrushchev. His elderly successors both likewise added the presidency to the post of General Secretary, but in their cases only months after taking that crucial party post. Neither in the constitution nor anywhere else is it laid down precisely how these top positions should be decided; still less is there any guarantee of genuine democratic participation in the selection process.

It is in this context of authoritarianism modified by horse-trading and deliberate rumour-mongering that the latest changes make sense. Mr Romanov was the main rival for the succession. When the Politburo appeared to swing heavily in Mr Gorbachev's favour, his rival tried to block him, so rumour

has it, by proposing the elderly, nondescript Mr Grishin instead. So now Mr Romanov is out of the Politburo and secretariat; officially he is resigning on the grounds of ill-health, unofficially, because he broke some of Catherine the Great's dinner plates at a wild wedding celebration and because he is too fond of hard drinking and young women. All this might well be true, but similar skeletons are to be found in the cupboards of other party leaders too; the western media are given glimpses only when their political position is under threat.

President Gromyko will be 76 on July 18. He has received a just accolade for his services in conducting Soviet foreign relations, which began before the Second World War and took him to the post of Foreign Minister in 1957. No doubt the fact that he backed Mr Gorbachev for the succession helped also. Mr Gorbachev has probably postponed only briefly becoming president himself, while acquiring his own nominee at the foreign ministry. It is certainly a disadvantage not to meet visiting heads of state as their equal in formal title, but no one will have any doubt as to whether he wields the real power, especially since he was able to leak to the foreign press beforehand that it was his decision not to become president immediately.

Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the new Foreign Minister, who was promoted to full membership of the Politburo on Monday, has even less experience of foreign affairs than Mr Gorbachev, which in Kremlin politics actually proved a great advantage. The party's international department will retain its decisive role in the conduct of foreign policy by supplying the expertise which the general secretary and his appointee lack. True, Mr Shevardnadze has visited Austria and many Third World countries, but his main experience is in reducing corruption in his native Georgia, where he served as a police general before becoming party chief. After all, the main requirement for the post of Foreign Minister is loyalty to Mr Gorbachev.

PRIVATE VENTURES

The charm of the Channel Tunnel Group's brochure, out yesterday, lies only marginally in the lustre of its chairman, Sir Nicholas Henderson, or its promise of quick journeys to Paris and Brussels; when and if the time comes, investors will treat its financial projections with appropriate caution. The prospectus's winning quality is, rather, almost anachronistic. It is the sense of a great but practical adventure, reminiscent of those nineteenth century promotions which gave the nation its basic infrastructure. Here is a civil engineering project of magnitude with a financial horizon stretching well into the next century, a proposal of marriage between City money and the construction expertise of the big builders.

Of course there is risk; and of course there is extra risk inherent in the project's international element. But the appearance of this prospectus - let it not be the only sanguine bid - should stir the government, its job, diplomacy permitting, is to clear the ground. Having endorsed the principle of a fixed link, do ministers really need to involve themselves in the form: let the promoters come forward. The criteria for assessment of their bids should be the simplest, financial probity, public sector on-costs, speed of completion. The Channel link has been delayed too long - contractors' eagerness should be a primary recommendation.

Government cannot merely hold the ring, to be sure. Any such transport project in Kent would have consequences for development in the county and throughout the South East, and these will require a regional strategy which the government, witness its uncertainty over the London green belt, is desperate to duck. Yet the wider lesson from a privately-promoted Channel link may eventually be as important as the project itself. For the lesson could be that

major works of infrastructure (the weasel word can be used with relative precision thanks to the recent work of the Institution of Civil Engineers in giving it a defined physical content) belong in the mixed economy. No preordained rules should govern their method of financing just as no overarching "national plan" can dictate them. Investment projects in the utilities should be appraised individually because they can produce a definable rate of return.

This principle, it must be hoped, justifies the proposal from British Rail to re-instate the Snow Hill tunnel in central London (though astute parliamentarians might wish to track the bill enabling the tunnel to be re-opened to its committee lair and put the question to its sponsors). The tunnel and, as important, the new rolling stock to use it could reinvigorate the commuter network north and south of the Thames and provide for more flexible travel-to-work patterns; in short, enhance British Rail's case for limited subsidy for its public utility operations.

But consider another tunnel, also in the City. Unused tubes in the warren beneath the capital's streets could be utilized to connect the terminus of the Docklands light railway with the Bank - part, possibly, of the regeneration of districts within Docklands outposts of the City. Such a project could be highly remunerative, not least to the developers of property in East London; it could fail. Let First Boston Real Estate and Financière Crédit Suisse promote investment along the lines they are hinting at and demonstrate again that works of infrastructure can be privately effected. The railways of Continental Europe and North America 150 years ago were built by British capital. Perhaps it is time the compliments were returned.

Future of universities

From Dr K. D. Glazebrook
Sir, I was intrigued to hear of Professor Kurti's (June 34) course featuring lecturers who had taken a first degree in physics but who had later embarked on careers in other areas. The conclusions drawn from this exercise are what we should expect - namely, that these years of study were of considerable value to them subsequently.

I noted that Professor Kurti last organised such a course in 1973 and so he is obviously keen to plan another one soon. My suggestion is that his next effort should feature

speakers whose first degree was in chemistry but who later gave themselves to such (apparently) unrelated fields as law, politics and monetarist economics. I can provide the name of a lady who, given sufficient notice, could prove an admirable participant in such a course. It would be fascinating to hear her articulate the understandability of adopting a strictly utilitarian view of higher education.

Yours faithfully,
KEVIN GLAZEBROOK,
The University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
School of Mathematics,
Newcastle upon Tyne.

No joking matter on bomb hoaxes

From Mr Ian Lloyd, MP for Havant (Conservative)

Sir, The exact relationship between a sense of balance, a sense of humour and the fundamental liberties of our society is too complex a subject to be explored in this letter, but it must be apparent to those who study these questions that one of the main aims of terrorism is the destruction of that self-evidence within a free society which sustains liberty and the rule of law.

If, in reaction to the aims and methods of the terrorist, a free society can be persuaded to adopt totalitarian practice at any point, the terrorist has won at least half his victory.

While, therefore, no one would wish to hamper the security staff at our airports in the discharge of their laborious and necessary task, frustrating to the examiner and the traveller and taxpayer and even then unlikely to deter the skilled and determined terrorist, the announcement on Monday that a chief inspector at Heathrow had proscribed jokes, followed by the news report (July 2) that two individuals, one a diplomat, had been fined £1,500 and £150, respectively at Aberdeen and Uxbridge for making joking remarks while passing through security, is a cause of considerable concern and dismay.

It would appear that a chief inspector of police at Heathrow has created a new offence, without any reference to Parliament, of making a joke, and that within 24 hours two courts, at each end of the country, have imposed heavy fines for this "offence".

This raises many questions, the most important of which will doubtless be explored on the floor of the House of Commons, but until the situation is clarified would it not be appropriate if this matter was handled with a little more of that tact, common sense and good humour for which this island, and its security forces are renowned.

Our common enemy is the militant, psychopathic terrorist who knows neither humour nor mercy. For the rest of us the give and take, within sensible limits, of a little banter about bombs, is surely unlikely either to do any harm or to hamper security. Security staff are paid to do their necessary and distasteful job. They should also be trained to do it thoroughly and with good humour towards their long-suffering paymaster, the travelling public.

Yours sincerely,
IAN LLOYD,
House of Commons,
July 2.

Evil in the air

From Mr D. B. Gurrey

Sir, Mr Maurice Smelt's solution (June 28) to his joke (putting the aircraft's radio out of commission) at first sounds attractive; but the terrorist has a simple answer to it.

Having landed, he simply releases one passenger, who is dispatched to the airport buildings with a message that, unless a working radio is provided, the aircraft's passengers will be shot one by one, every hour on the hour, women and children included.

Perhaps Mr Smelt will tell us how he would respond to such a threat. A refusal to accede sounds noble, but would surely crumble as the pile of bodies grows.

Yours faithfully,
D. B. GURREY,
Costers Hill,
West Lavington,
Midhurst,
West Sussex,
June 28.

Turn to Catholicism

From the Reverend Dr Perry Butler

Sir, Mr Ledwith (June 29) may be right to point to the discomfort felt by many Catholics in the Church of England at the present time. Too much effort is expended in fighting for things we feel in our hearts we ought to be able to take for granted. But Mr Ledwith overstates his case.

First, the doctrine of a church is to be found in its authorised formularies, not the opinions of some of its ministers. "The doctrine of the Church of England is grounded in the holy Scriptures, and in such teachings of the ancient Fathers and Councils of the Church as are agreeable to the said Scriptures" (Canon A5).

Secondly, while I have considerable misgivings at the possible admission of women to the priesthood, is the argument that the priest is the icon of Christ as ancient as Mr Ledwith would have us believe, and will it bear the weight he places upon it? This view of priesthood seems to have come into prominence mainly since the ordination of women became a matter of debate. Does Mr Ledwith rule out the possibility of any development in this area? Would the rest of Catholic Christianity insist on a similar restriction?

Thirdly, the Church of England has never claimed to be the one, true Church founded by Jesus Christ. It claims to be part of that Church. It believes schism is within as well as from the Church.

Of course this ecumenology needs intellectual underpinning and the Church of England could do worse than use its theological resources to articulate better its self-understanding. But if Mr Ledwith feels he can find a spiritual home only in a Church that makes an exclusive claim to be the one Church one wonders whether he should have been ordained an Anglican priest in the first place.

Yours faithfully,
PERRY BUTLER,
66 Cornwall Gardens, SW7,
June 30.

Changing responses in Nato strategy

From the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces Central Europe

Sir, While I appreciate the interest in Nato defence matters expressed in Mr Cowton's article of June 14 I also see the need for explanation and clarification of some of his comments.

1. There are no "big changes by Nato" in the revised defence plan of one of my principal subordinate commands, the Northern Army Group (NORTHAG). This revision has not only received national concurrences, but also, after it had been found in conformity with Nato strategy and with the Central Region defence concept, my approval as the basic requirement for its implementation.

2. The "most important developments" in the fighting capability of NORTHAG are, of course, the improvements in force structure and equipment modernization of its subordinate corps as prerequisites for the refinement of operational plans.

3. Limitations for ground forces "to cross the various corps boundaries" have not been due to "separate corps battles", but to restrictions inherent in national differences of structure, equipment and logistic support. Therefore successful efforts were made over the past years to enhance inter-operability between national ground forces and to achieve better inter-section and mutual support.

4. Nato's basic concept of maintaining or restoring the integrity of its territory was never considered to just hold ground, but was always directed against the enemy threatening it.

5. The Chief of Staff of the German Army, Lieutenant-General von Sandart, with whom I enjoy a close relationship, has never questioned

the strategy of forward defence and has always emphasized those restrictions for military operations on own territory, i.e., limitation of damage and protection of the civilian population, which are not addressed in the article. On the other hand, both of us support all measures helping to improve flexibility and mobility of defence operations even in limited depths, one of the main reasons for an almost total mechanization of the German Army.

6. With all due respect to historical experiences, I do not believe that German operations on the Russian front during World War II provide the best conclusions for our forward defence concept of today.

7. I would also wish to acknowledge General Bagnall's significant contribution towards the successful accomplishment of our primary task, which is the prevention of war by maintaining a credible defence posture. I appreciate in particular his untiring efforts in developing and refining further the defence concepts and plans evolved by his predecessors.

I also agree with him and with the Chief of Staff of the German Army that we must ensure flexibility of mind and a spirit of initiative and aggressiveness in the operational thinking of our commanders and staff officers within the framework of our basic defensive strategy. And I wish my comrade, General Bagnall, every success in his new important assignment as Chief of the General Staff and look forward to his continued cooperation and support.

Yours faithfully,
L. CHALUPA,
Postbox 270,
6440 AG Brunsum (L),
The Netherlands.

Value of polytechnics

From the Principal of Wakefield District College

Sir, As Principal of one of the few colleges which received favourable mention in the recent Audit Commission report, I am writing to declare: "The college regrets that due to a design fault in its curriculum service it is recalling all students who failed the examinations to have a free year's tuition."

It is for the above reason and others that much of the report will be criticized for being oversimplistic and offering sensation rather than sense, and serving only to highlight problems rather than offer solutions.

The principal or director of an educational institution cannot exercise financial prudence over all headings of expenditure; he is dependent on a slow decision-making process, by Governors (meeting termly) or more realistically by the local education committee meeting in six-week cycles; and finally he cannot fix the rates for jobs considered important as these are part of nationally negotiated agreements on salaries and conditions of service with only slight local variations.

It is usually not possible for us to transfer profit from one year to another or to siphon off support for research and development. We are dependent on others to provide us with accommodation and our staffing policy is modified by local decisions, i.e., no redundancies, or local citizens first; therefore we may not be able to choose "the best for the job".

We have little control over our raw

materials (students) having to deal with their qualifications, experience and background as and when they arise, and when we discover a design fault in our product or service we cannot make immediate adjustments. For example, we are unable to declare: "The college regrets that due to a design fault in its curriculum service it is recalling all students who failed the examinations to have a free year's tuition."

It is for the above reason and others that much of the report will be criticized for being oversimplistic and offering sensation rather than sense, and serving only to highlight problems rather than offer solutions.

Yours faithfully,
K. W. RUDDIMAN, Principal,
Wakefield District College,
Marshall Avenue,
Wakefield, West Yorkshire.

Victorian values

From Mr W. A. Goldspink

Sir, On a recent visit to Liverpool I saw the following inscription on the Victoria Building of the university: "University College for Advancement of Learning and Ennoblement of Life".

I am sure there are many in the education service who would welcome a return to these Victorian values in place of the depressing utilitarianism of Lord Young and Sir Keith Joseph.

Yours faithfully,
W. A. GOLDSPIK,
Slough College of Higher Education,
Wellington Street,
Slough, Berkshire.

Security of tenure (with certain limitations) is no bar to investment; provided rent is being paid. Nor is the existence of rent officers to give a safeguard against a greedy landlord, provided they set a fair market rent. This is the key to the consensus - the rent must be fair to the investor. What profit is there for a landlord to wrinkle out a tenant if the flat tenanted is worth the same as the flat vacant?

Yours faithfully,
D. H. L. HOYLE, Director,
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Church Avenue,
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Church Avenue,
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'Second hearing' on Adams verdict

From Mr Roger Gray, QC

Sir, *Easing the Passing: The Trial of Dr John Bodkin Adams* (Spectrum, June 11) raises the question of whether the book should have been written at all.

Here we have a retired judge writing what is proudly called "the first full-length book written by a judge about a trial over which he presided". It was a murder trial in which the accused was acquitted, albeit without himself going into the witness box.

It is quite true, as Lord Devlin points out, that the verdict of "not guilty" does not usually mean that the accused had established his innocence. But under English law there is a continuing presumption of innocence and the man and his family have been entitled to rest on that verdict.

Up to now, the judge has not been expected to conduct a sort of literary second hearing almost immediately after the former accused's death. In this book the trial judge expressed his view (page 199) that "the mercenary mercy killer fits best the picture I have in mind". In short, the judge is saying that he was a murderer but not the bestial one, alleged by the Crown.

This subsequent tampering with the verdict of the jury by the trial judge will seem to many, lawyers and laymen alike, to be a disturbing departure from the normal consequences of our criminal process. If judges are to be permitted to write of recently dead men, in effect, "they were found guilty but were really guilty", where is it all to end? Numerous judges and recorders could write the same thing. But they will be restrained from so doing by an instinctive sense of fairness to the dead man and his family.

Yours faithfully,
ROGER GRAY,
Queen Elizabeth Building,
Temple, EC4.

Bond-washing rules

From Mr Theodore Wallace

Sir, In a lucid article on June 19, Mr Frederick Bleasdale has outlined some of the consequences of the Government's decision at the behest of the Inland Revenue to charge accrued interest on Government and other securities to income tax.

As Mr Bleasdale shows, the scheme is both capricious and extremely complex. There can be little doubt that, when private investors appreciate the additional accountancy costs involved in quite modest transactions in gilt, many will decide to steer clear of Government stocks in future. What is particularly objectionable is that many investors will incur a liability to tax without being aware of it.

Furthermore, the charge to tax is not limited to sales of securities, but even operates on death, although the beneficiaries of the estate will in due course bear tax on the income as it arises. Surely it would make sense, even at this late stage, to exempt individuals from the new regime, as Mr Kenneth Fleet suggests (June 19).

Yours faithfully,
THEODORE WALLACE,
17 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, WC2.

Ugandan comparisons

From Dr Al Louise Piroquet

Sir, The Times of June 20 reports Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, as saying of the present period in Uganda: "to compare it unfavourably with the Idi Amin period is unreasonable". The comparison was made by Sir Robin Day, interviewing Mr Rifkind on the BBC's World at One programme after reading Amnesty International's dossier on torture in Uganda six years after Amin.

In two respects, however, it is perfectly reasonable to make comparisons, and they can be quantified. During the Amin period there were several thousand refugees from Uganda, mostly in Kenya. Official figures put these at something over 4,000, but the true total was nearer 20,000.

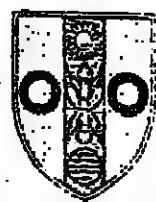
According to the May number of the journal *Refugees*, published by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva, there are currently 250,000 Ugandan refugees in Sudan and another 28,000 in Zaire, in spite of a voluntary repatriation programme which has resettled 25,000 from Zaire and 3,000 from Sudan.

There are also

(SPECIAL REPORT)

July 3, 1985

Going ahead on the Victoria line



Mrs Thatcher's Government to model the nation's present and future by reference to a mythic past.

Like all such political slogans, the phrase is at once historically inaccurate (there never was a single Victorian age and it certainly rested on no single set of values) and yet evocative. Victorian economic endeavour contrasts sharply with the economy's progress of recent years: the physical structure of Victorian Britain is not just around us still - many of us live in it.

The cliché hovers over Number 1, Great George Street, palatial home of Britain's premier association of engineers. For the Institution of Civil Engineers, like Mrs Thatcher, like the nation at large, is locked in embrace with history, - simultaneously rejecting much of our historical baggage of values and institutions while proudly maintaining certain values, certain buildings, certain traditions.

Take the Institution's headquarters. Its foundation stone was laid a decade after Victoria died, and its porticoes, its redundant spaces, its floor-to-ceiling wood panelling, its marble statuary all recall the grand era. It is a pompous building, totally unsuited to the needs of civil engineers in the latter part of the twentieth century. Yet its destruction is unthinkable. The building is listed: it is loved by the generations of young engineers who sat and took their qualifying exams in its great hall with its mock-Empire plaster columns: it is a symbol of professional aspiration through the ages - but all civil engineers know that adapting it for the information technology age is going to be costly and difficult.

But the Institution's dilemma amounts to more than what to do with an old-fashioned

marbled monument and how to provide on-line information access and retrieval to engineers in their offices and homes hundreds of miles away.

The Institution of Civil Engineers was awarded a royal charter on the eve of the Victorian era. Civil engineering's years of glory are precisely the Victorian heyday. The bridge-builder was a hero; at his death Thomas Telford was given a place in Westminster Abbey: engineers went to Parliament, and Parliament voted the wherewithal for drains, cuttings, breakwaters and highways.

In some engineers the Victorian values might simply amount to a hankering after a golden age. Within the Institution itself (according to a draft of a hard-hitting consultation paper on its future that is soon to be circulated to members) 'planning for the future has been overshadowed by reverence for the past.'

In the words of the Institution's Corporate Planning Group 'just as the Institution was created for the demands of the nineteenth century, so it now needs to be remoulded to serve civil engineers as they face the challenges of the 1990s and the twenty-first century'. And both in Great George Street and in local engineers' associations, the bones of a strategy for change are being picked over with some urgency.

Robert Campbell, formerly secretary of the Institution,

'Admired and sought throughout world'

wrote that 'for the past 160 years the construction industry has, by voluntary effort, produced and supported the highest quality all-round professional engineer, recognised, admired and sought after throughout the world'. Few would dissent. In the early years of the last century Thomas Telford was sought by the Count von Platen to build the Gotha Canal in Sweden; a few months ago Mrs Thatcher opened the British-engineered Victoria Dam in Sri Lanka. But

there are obstacles to the civil engineer's recognition at home.

The Institution's current president is John Derrington, a director of Sir Robert McAlpine, with sharp experience of modern civil engineering in the construction of nuclear power plants and oil extraction in the North Sea. Like many of his breed he is diffident. But he puts the point firmly. 'Many civil engineers believe the public ignores them. There are many other interests in the construction industry: we engineers have a fractured existence, and that is part of the problem.'

Arthur Jacobs, chairman (within the Institution) of the Association of Municipal Engineers, is county surveyor of Hampshire with a lifetime spent in local government. He makes the same point: 'We, the municipalities, realized in the early 1980s that we were not contributing enough to debate our views as engineers were not being heard. Now merged in the civils we are a voice that must be heard.'

Articulating that voice means, first, refining the purposes of the Institution, and second putting civil engineers on the political map, though in the confines of Great George Street 'politics' is a suspect word. It is not that the Institution does not have a sophisticated understanding of how the political machine works: the number of ministerial limousines which draw up outside headquarters shows that. But the Institution has a great fear of being tainted by politics, either by party political affiliation or by the surdness of pressure group lobbying.

'One of the things we're trying to do is maintain and strengthen our credibility as an objective body dealing with facts and expert assessment. That means we don't go to government with a begging bowl. We don't behave as a pressure group. We don't act for this or that industry.'

The words are those of the Institution's deputy secretary, Mr Graham Hornby and they reflect a widespread sentiment. There is a sense, too, that the



John Derrington (above), the Institution president, says civil engineers believe the public ignores them. Despite great achievements, like the Thames Barrier (top) and the present Bosporus Bridge, their magnificent Great George Street headquarters sometimes appears a relic of the past



Institution's influence will depend on a better definition of its role in years to come. 'The Institution, now more than 150 years old, was conceived during

'This scale change requires strategy'

a period of industrial revolution and shaped by a profession that served an industrial society. Industry is changing: from smokeslack to high tech, from tradesmen-powered to robot-served. Houses, communications, working and leisure patterns will also change.

'Change on this scale requires a strategy.' That is an expression of the need for debate from the Institution's wise men in its in-house think tank, the Corporate Planning

Group. The debate itself will necessarily involve the 72,000 civil engineers in membership living throughout the United Kingdom and abroad.

The Institution serves as an authoritative guardian of engineering education standards: its seal on trained engineers says they are fit to go out in the world and build rigs, dams and power stations. It is a learned society publishing papers that advance knowledge and theory. These activities require cool heads, perhaps an older, staid way of conducting business.

But the Institution wishes, in its own words, for a major push into information services; a high profile in public affairs; more influence over employment prospects for members, in other words, to provide members

Continued on page 20

Hard hats need hard hearts to make Ministers listen

The nation built the infrastructure of civilized life on the professionalism of its engineers and their professional expertise was given society's accolade.

Now Britain's infrastructure is deteriorating. In one influential report last year the Institution charted the scale of the problem and in another due out this autumn it will supply the best available figures for mileage of leaking water supply pipes, cracking bridges and dissolving carriageway.

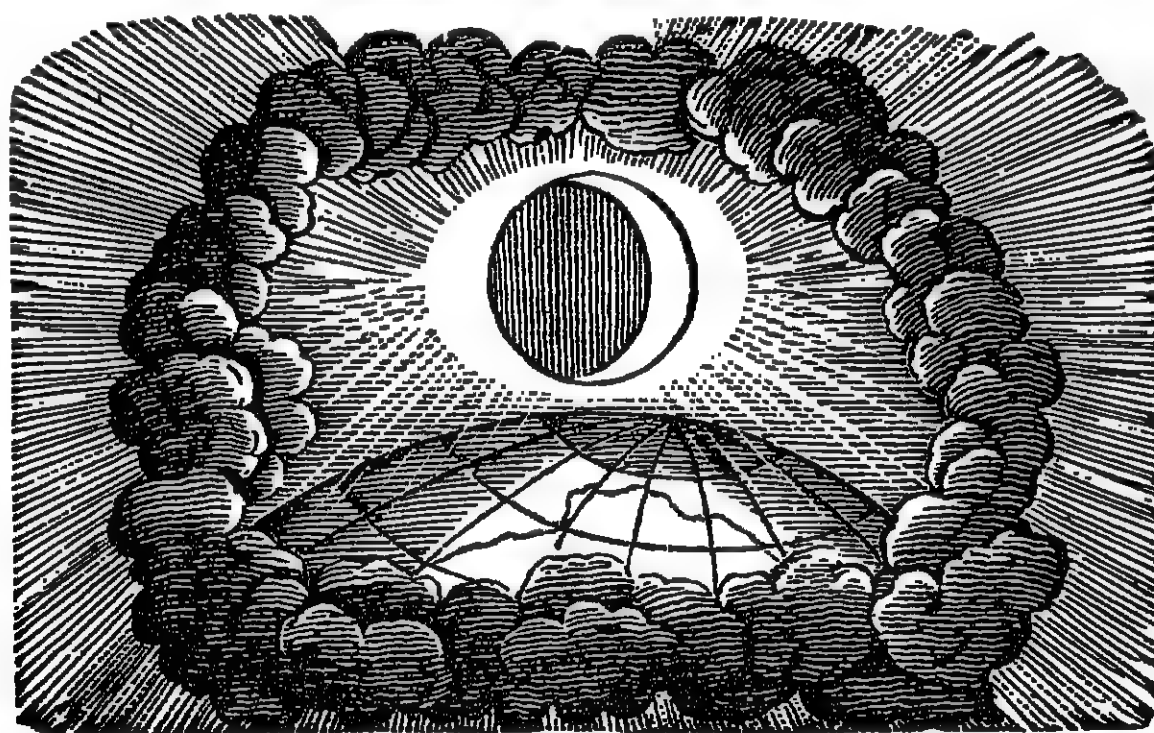
Few engineers, contemplating their salary slips, need to be told that society's current estimation of their work, as compared with other professionals, is lacking.

Certainly, as one acute observer put it, 'if you pulled our man in a hard hat off the construction site, he would say the institution should be doing more, making more of an impact. But what he's really saying is that engineers ought to be better esteemed.'

'We went,' said one civil engineer in a senior public sector role, 'to Callaghan and Thatcher with our professional misgivings about the state of the nation's basic infrastructure. We got the brush off. So we started doing it ourselves, collecting facts and figures, assessing the evidence, the sewer mileages, the rate of

bridge collapse. And now ministers are listening.'

'The Institution is trying to act as a catalyst in this debate about the infrastructure,' says John Black, chief executive of the Port of London Authority and a leading light of the Infrastructure Planning Group. 'We aspire to be the honest broker, to call attention to physical conditions and point the consequences of neglect. It is up to us to say there are three or four leaks every 1,000 kilometres of mains water pipe, that there are 16 potholes per half mile of road - and so on. We take the emotion, the political bias out of the facts.'



THE FOUNDATION OF CIVILISATION

Civilisation is built on simple things like a supply of wholesome water to drink and use, like healthy arrangements for disposing of effluents and waste, like a reliable supply of usable energy, like a complex network of communications. Of course, Civilisation needs more than just these, but it cannot survive without them. Some people refer to all this as the infrastructure. Others call it the fabric of the nation. To those of our 72,000 members who design, build and service it, this is civil engineering. Their tasks are to maintain the standards of our society and to establish those standards for others less fortunate. They are men and women who, calling upon years of training and generations of learning, serve communities around the world. Civil engineers sustain our nation and those who look to us for sustenance; their overseas earnings are among the unsung achievements of our time. We owe them more than we know.



THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS
Founded in 1818 for the challenges of tomorrow.

FARY

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ANSKYfor films
theatre

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was a versatile
talent for films

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the provided the
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among them
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an accomplished

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faced with the
Nazi era, he
with his young
in England
undertook the
many British and
Gina. Prominent
were Sanders of
the Ghost Goes West,
mon's Mines, in
Robeson, starred,
One of his best
was 'Tell Me

Two slight wartime
was another of his
Kavaler (Two
successfully revived
both East and West

of a retiring dispo-
all recognition came
in 1979 and again
was invited back to
special guest at that

with Margo Lion,
of a former col-
two octogenarians
performance of songs
well-received.
married in 1922
Herald who survives
six three daughters.

ERNEST
PEARL

Ernest Pearl, who has
one of the founders of
news advertising. He
membered for his
screen advertising
a major financial
to the cinema
also an acceptable
be used by major
writers throughout

his associates, who
the screen advertis-
many years, left
Organisation in 1953
operation with the
the Circuit set up
an independent
publishing company.
was subsequently
in creating the
Advertising Association
and SAVA (Screen
World Associa-
active in this field
up to the time of his

social life he
at his humble Welsh
and was President of
Welsh Rugby
club.

MAURICE
MILES

urice Miles, FRAM,
ctor, died on June 26
1977.

d at Wells Cathedral
studied at the Royal
of Music and then
the BBC from 1930
when he became
of the Buxton and
chairs until the
war.
war during which he
the Royal Armoured
was Conductor of the
Symphony Orchestra
ed then took over the
elast Orchestra until
was Conductor of the
chestra 1966-67, and
former Professor of
the Royal Academy of

ik Are You Beating 2
aged in 1977.

on Mrs Henry Yorke,
f Henry Green, the
whose real name was
cent Yorke, died on
She was the former
Mary Biddulph,
of the 2nd Lord
and married in 1929.

Vandit, widow of
ansmart, PC, GCB,
MVO, Permanent
secretary for Foreign
affs 1930 to 1938, died
22 at the age of 94. She
Grimé Sarita Enriqueta
who married first Sir
Burlay, KCMG, CB,
r his death married
as his second wife.

mes Eve, CVO, who
died at the age of 76,
a partner for 14 years
in the commercial,
and agricultural
and a former chair-
Farmers' Club.

our Will

ive as the help we
need in our
against poverty and
and ssake, care.

London Area
sythian
1977



Ralph Henderson, a graduate with W. S. Atkins, puts on a hard hat as he lines up work on the M25

Taking pride in their independence

Britain has 217,000 miles of publicly maintained roads, from the motorways down to the old "unclassifieds". Driving at a constant 50 miles an hour, never stopping for petrol or at a Little Chef, a motorist would take six months to cover the distance. And how many potholes would shake the car's suspension, how many bad gradients slow its speed?

One man who might supply answers is Arthur Jacob, chairman of the Association of Municipal Engineers and a man who is happiest out on the black top wearing a duffle coat and a hard hat.

But Mr Jacob is also a senior local government officer and so well versed in the punctilio. His answer to complaints would be: the engineer can only work within the limits of the resources the politicians provide.

The municipalities pride themselves on their independent role as keepers, engineers charged with maintaining and refurbishing rather than creating new capital infrastructure. Highways are a primary concern of Mr Jacob, the county surveyor of Hampshire and of his colleagues, most of whom are in local government. Their expertise on the condition of the nation's roads has made the pothole count a reliable reference figure in the Institution's current deliberations about the state of the infrastructure.

Until last year municipal engineering was a separate expertise recognized in the existence of the Institution of Municipal Engineers, a body founded a century ago and incorporated by royal charter in the late 1940s. Intellectually and professionally there was always a degree of overlap between the municipalities and the civils and senior figures in the Institution of Municipal Engineers tended to have civil engineering qualifications in addition.

Though a junior partner (with 10,000 members compared with the Institution's 70,000) it was until recently content to be separate. What started the process that ended last year in the merger of the municipalities and the civils was the inquiry into engineering education led by Sir Monty Finniston in the late 1970s.

"We wanted to present a unified view to Finniston," Mr Jacob recalls, "and that led on to discussion about what was common between all engineers involved in construction. The concept of a broad church Institution, put forward by Michael Hawkins, the county engineer of Devon, was well received."

The path was not without its potholes. There has always been a little rivalry between engineers employed in the public sector and colleagues in private firms and the merger represented the accession of a large number of public sector men.

"But the Institution benefited from acquiring a group of people with perhaps - from their local government experience - a critical political awareness," said Mr Jacob.

Part of the reasoning behind the merger was a sense that the municipalities lacked influence, that their association had become too introspective, too much the learned society.

"There was a desire to project ourselves more in the outside world, to contribute to debate, to have our views heard," Mr Jacob explained.

A high proportion of those with civil engineering degrees never proceeded to membership of the professional institution. Engineers as managers can indeed be influential. But little of this applies to the municipalities.

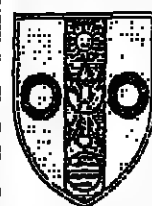
Few local government civil engineers leave the surveyor's or technical department. Only a tiny number have swapped their hard hats for a chief executive's briefcase. "Perhaps we're too wedded to the open air and the sharp end," Mr Jacob suggests.

As the merger with the municipal is consummated there is talk of further amalgamations to re-shape and streamline the overlapping civil engineering professions. A sensible start towards what one senior man called the "damn good idea" of a unified civil engineering profession might be a merger between the civils and the Institution of Structural Engineers.

Yet institutional loyalties run deep. Talk about mergers is "pillow talk," says Bill Francis, a consultant and former director of Trafalgar House who has devoted uncounted hours to the problems of engineering education and training.

Vexed problems of matching qualifications will confront those trying to mop up the congeries of small institutions representing engineers in water. But the hankering after a unified profession is strong.

Infrastructure is the buzz word



Stockton has a special place in civil engineering history. In 1825 it was the terminus of George Stephenson's railway from Dar-

lington, herald of the engineer's golden age when the country was first covered with "infrastructure".

Stockton was, by chance, one of the towns chosen by the Policy Studies Institute when it recently surveyed the state of infrastructure. The picture, described in *Rebuilding the Infrastructure* (PSI, £4.00), is of a growing gap between need for investment - in land reclamation, houses, roads, bridges - and planned spending.

It speaks of a "stock deficit" in housing in Stockton and the surrounding county of Cleveland: an unfulfilled demand for renovation of both council and privately owned homes; gaps in the network of primary highways; a "substantial backlog" of maintenance work on roads serving industry and docks; hundreds of acres of derelict land.

Stockton is a microcosm of Britain at large. "It has become widely accepted," the PSI study concluded, "that infrastructure investment in the last two years has fallen too low."

Whether that is true, infrastructure has undoubtedly become a 1985 political buzz word, the subject of Parliamentary debates (in both Commons and Lords) and sheaves of commentary. Proponents of additional infrastructure investment spread across the political spectrum, at least from Mr Francis Pym leftwards.

Even Government ministers are loath to present themselves as against infrastructure. "I agree it is vital to maintain the nation's infrastructure, its roads, its buildings, its water supply and its drains," Mrs Thatcher told the Commons. "Indeed we are so much in agreement with these proposals that we earmarked very large sums for precisely that purpose."

But controversy rages over the amount of infrastructure investment and its direction. The concept has become indelibly political. Proponents of infrastructure tend to want greater levels of public investment than the Government would wish; they also tend to want the Government to plan, intervene, take responsibility for the nation's physical fabric.

The infrastructure argument goes on, and seems likely to be a pivot on the political ramp leading to the next general election.

Enter the civil engineers. "Few weeks pass without comment on one aspect of infrastructure or another. For the most part the comments are narrowly-based, far from balanced or impartial, and too often represent either complacency or near panic."

Never has there been a time when those in government and in other agencies with responsibilities for planning and investment, have greater need for accurate and comprehensive information on the state of the nation's infrastructure and on what levels of investment are needed from now until the end of the century.

Which is why the Institution established its Infrastructure Planning Group, a blue-ribbon panel chaired by the chief executive of the Severn-Trent Water Authority, Mr Donald Reeve, supported by experts from local government, the nationalised industries, the construction industry, con-

sultants and - necessarily - the banks.

Its first report came out last year, and had the merit of providing a working definition of infrastructure that has since been widely adopted. A three-fold division was needed, into a basic infrastructure including the transport network, water supply, sewerage, the provision of energy and communications. This is the civils' prime territory. Among its reviews the Infrastructure Group has undertaken a technical examination of the state of water mains and sewers, fomented debate on the benefits of a fixed link (bridge or tunnel) across the English Channel and looked forward to the redevelopment of Britain's ports.

The Group added to its definition social infrastructure, comprising housing, hospitals, schools and other social and leisure buildings, and industrial and commercial infrastructure, including sites, factories, offices and research facilities.

A second report being drafted is expected to be published in the autumn. It will update the factual survey of the first report and then enter unknown territory by setting out priorities for investment. "We are looking", one of the Group's members said, "for national adjudication of these priorities. That is for the politicians and civil servants; but they can't overlook our findings."

The second report will be one of the first quantitative accounts of the investment needed and is likely to cause a stir. Because it bears the Institution's stamp, the government will not be able to dismiss it as the work of a partisan body.

Monitoring the infrastructure is likely to become a permanent part of the Institution's work, with statistics collected on a regular basis. The Infrastructure exercise has seen civil engineers reaching out to professional colleagues in finance and other disciplines, and a habit of wider communication has set in.

With all this has come a sense that, once again, civil engineers are at the historic cutting edge. "We're realizing," says Donald Reeve, "that the basic infrastructure needs renewal not merely repair: that over the period since the Victorian heyday the infrastructure has been remorselessly extended, and it is now clear that more than patching is needed. It's jolly dangerous to live on a past decade's building along the infrastructure of a century ago."

"Perhaps civil engineers are uniquely keepers of the nation's infrastructure," suggests John Black of the Port of London Authority, a colleague of Mr Reeve on the Infrastructure Planning Group. "Civils in local government are directly responsible for maintenance, for the condition of the roads; in the water authorities it is they who have to balance costs and efficiency in the maintenance of the sewers and water installations; likewise for the railways and airports." And the debate has produced a measure of introspection within the profession.

Perhaps this adds up to what Institution president John Derrington calls "a great need for more central planning," which means as much the mobilization of commitment and consensus behind a project as working out in advance the nuts and bolts of design and expense. "I don't mean the government has to do it, but the government has a role."

What the engineers want - for the sake of crumbling Britain - is some continuous means of communication between government, engineers as a profession, and civil engineering as an industry. There is great scope, they feel, for long term bipartite or tripartite planning work, along the lines of the National Road Maintenance Conditions Sur-

Spending must stem from need

vey, conducted jointly by the Department of Transport and the County Surveyors Society and a blueprint for future spending on roads.

The kind of planning required is likely to be spelled out in the Infrastructure Group's second report. It might take the form, for example, of an Infrastructure Strategy Board with members from local government as well as central Government from the Institution and the construction industry.

But that is to state an age old problem of British government. And the usual solution - create a quango - is likely to have little appeal to the present Government.

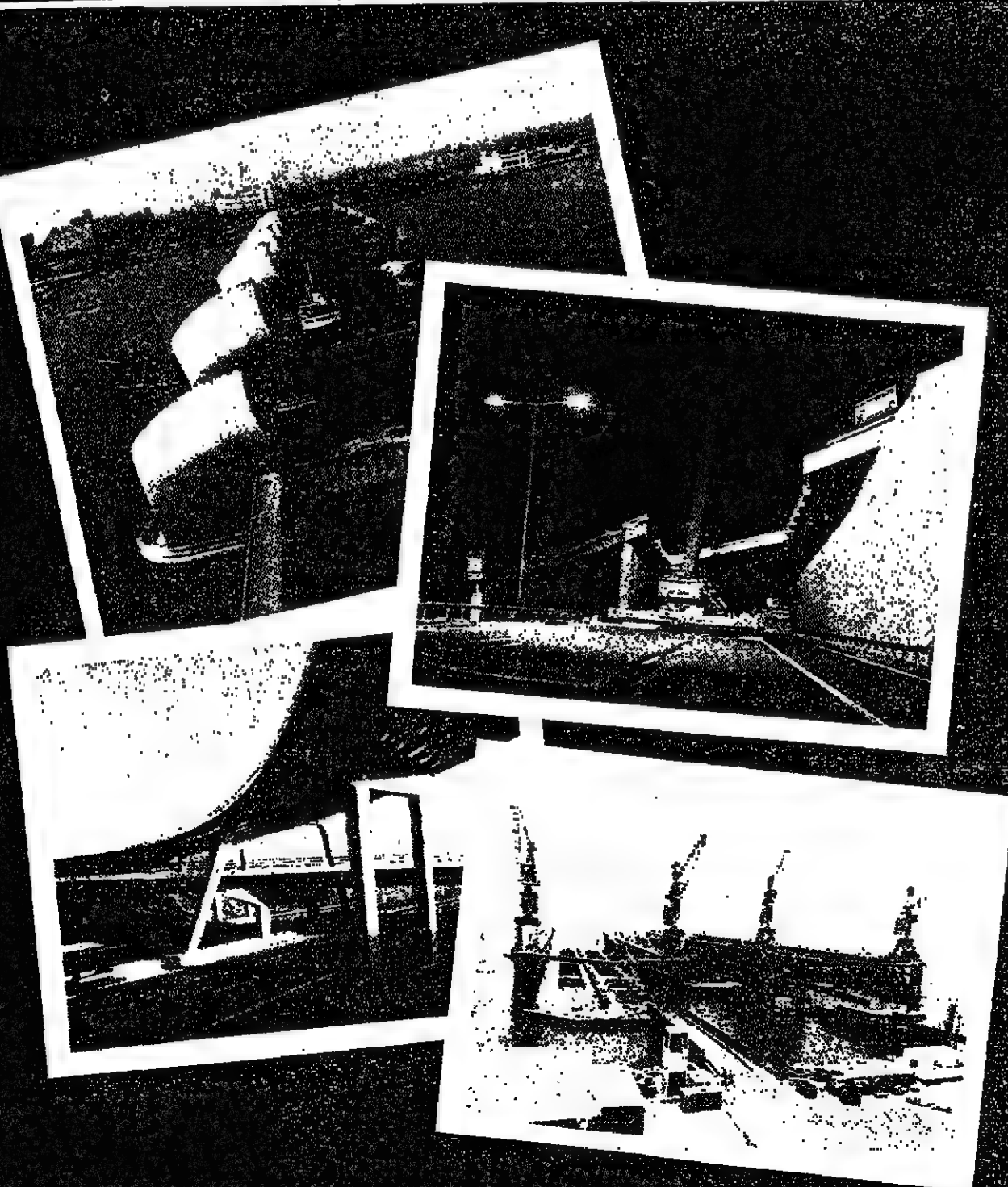
One suggestion is for a board comprising independent experts to sit in public and provide detailed evaluation of the technical and commercial elements in investment proposals.

But will the politicians surrender their prerogative and will MPs give up their quite legitimate interests in the local and regional impact (and job creating potential) of infrastructure work? Unlikely.

The case for infrastructure spending must stem, the Institution believes, from "real need".

Engineers are not blind either, to the social side of the equation. Infrastructure spending, it is widely believed, is good for Britain for it has a multiplier effect on UK produced materials and plant and it creates employment.

It is also, there is no shame in saying it, good for the profession.



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Bill Barr: The archetypal civil engineer



Sir Henry Chilver: New guidelines laid down



Sir Monty Finniston: Concerned with the supply of engineers



Bill Barr: The archetypal civil engineer

Practical engineering is his life as managing director of the Ayr family firm of W & J Barr & Sons, bridge and road builders, quarrymen, plant hire specialists and building suppliers. And engineering is his play, too. For Mr Barr is an Institution activist, an organiser of dinners and meetings, a giver of papers and traveller on Institution business - a cynosure of the great amount of voluntary effort which the Institution relies on in its day-to-day functioning.

The Institution has 260 staff, based mostly in London in its publishing company or at the Great George Street headquarters. But, in effect, it is a voluntary organization of working engineers members who sit on committees and attend meetings.

Currently the Institution is questioning whether it should not offer its members more in professional services. "Members, whatever their commitment in the activities of the Institution, are often not well acquainted with the full range of existing services," said a senior engineer at the centre of discussions. "The image of Great George Street is rather stuffy."

"We've a magnificent building," says Mr Barr, "but do we open it out enough?"

David Neale works in Norwich as a director of May Gurney after - as he puts it - twelve years engineering in the wilds of East Africa followed by

and they chat. What do you do for a living, asks the dentist. I'm a civil engineer, is the reply. And the dentist asks: what's that?"

A leading member of the Institution council in Northern Ireland is Ingram Bill, managing director of Graham's of Dromore, a big Ulster building and civil engineering contractor. There are things to be done and urgently, to strengthen communications between members in the provinces and headquarters, says Mr Bill.

But first decisions have to be taken about the future of headquarters. The cost of refurbishing the Greater George Street headquarters and re-equipping with the new information technology, re-fashioning its meeting rooms and halls could cost some £6 million.

Such plans are not new. "Over the last 30 years," a council member said, "there have been occasions when members' services were examined. Twenty years ago planning permission was obtained to carry out much of what is being considered now."

"While nothing significant has happened to the building and its equipment since then, say deterioration, the membership has grown along with staff employed and expenditure. In short, the scale of Institution activities has changed out of all proportion. Services have changed; the building has not. The Institution in the widest sense needs to be put in order."

Mr Bill says: "We have been slow in getting into the computer age - unlike our brethren, the electrical engineers. We may argue about what kind of regional representation the Institution ought to have - but those questions await the regeneration of headquarters."



GWILYM ROBERTS, director of John Taylor and Sons, wants the Institution's image to match the splendour of its Great George Street headquarters and he is impatient to see Britain's civil engineers again regarded as the best in the world

Bosphorus was a bridge too far

Why did British firms fail to win the Turkish government's contracts for the second crossing of the Bosphorus? The question has been asked in board rooms and on building sites, in Parliament and probably also in Cabinet. And the answer does not have much to do with British civil engineering expertise or the calibre of British consultants and contractors.

It has a lot to do - it is widely believed - with favourable credit terms extended to the Turks by the Japanese government and a package of soft loans that made the Japanese bid irresistible.

In Great George Street, where they point with pride to the British-engineered Bosphorus bridge, a particular lesson has been taken from the failure.

"The Institution should collaborate with the government and the City to identify opportunities; it should act as a catalyst, encouraging firms to take their chances, talking with ministers and permanent secretaries... a mechanism to ensure that we the British get in before the French or the Japanese."

That is fighting talk. It comes from no young blood but the eminently respectable Gwilym Roberts, director of the consulting firm John Taylor and Sons. Mr Taylor's impatience stems from a deep pride in the achievements overseas of British civil engineers and the conviction that, for lack of an institutional leg-up, they are in danger of under-performing, depriving overseas clients of their skills and British employees of work.

That said, the existing performance is impressive. Current foreign works involving British engineering consultants have a gross value of £48 billion. British contractors have £6.6

billion worth of overseas projects either under construction or on their order books; of these there will be a sizeable flow of orders from UK-based firms for everything from pumps to bulldozers. The net exports earnings of British firms in the construction business is huge.

The British have taken their share of that infrastructural revolution in the Middle East, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the sheikdoms have equipped themselves with such basic services as piped water and sewerage. Again, it has been the British consultants who have triumphed. In recent years less work has gone to British contractors, undercut by the Koreans and Japanese on price.

"British consultants are independent. Foreign consultants tend to be owned by nationalized industries or big groups. The British provide impartial advice. By contrast French consultants tend to recommend French contractors." What is needed, Mr Roberts suggests, is better co-ordination between British institutions. It can be done. He cites a major project on which his own firm has been working - the Cairo waste water project, one of the biggest public health projects in the world. Co-operation worked. Seed money came from the Overseas Development Administration: £185 million from the Export Credit Guarantee Department. And a project got under way that will return £200 million worth of hardware orders to the United Kingdom.

Of its members fully one-third are overseas and a half of these are British expatriates. The Institution needs to work to keep these in touch and, perhaps more important, to create what Mr Roberts calls a domestic mechanism to ensure continuing opportunities for the British engineer abroad.

How the students meet the standard

"If they are disapproving, you're dead." So said a London University professor of civil engineering, an academic who usually, like other university people, is most anxious to protect his autonomy.

But the "they" in that sentence includes his academic peers: they include practical engineers, too, who ultimately, as employers, will test the worth of his graduates. These are the members of the Institution's committee of "moderators". They are the team sent out to check whether universities offering civil engineering degrees - which allow young engineers exemption from the early stages of the Institution's own qualifying process - meet the required standards.

Visits are made on a five-yearly cycle and they are rigorous. "Everything is laid out", the professor reported, "the research record, equipment, and if they are dissatisfied they say so and call on the vice-chancellor after they have been to see you."

Such visitations are at the heart of the Institution's role as an examining body. Its certification formally says an engineer is qualified to practise. Anyone can set up a shingle and call himself or herself a civil engineer; such people can even tender for bridge work and dig trenches. But the magic word is "chartered". A client employing a chartered engineer in Britain has the insurance of 170 years' professional discipline.

The civis sometimes seem to strike a satisfied, even a complacent note, about their training system. In the context of the Finniston inquiry into engineering formation, and the great debates of recent years about the quality and quantity of Britain's engineers, this at

first rings oddly.

But the civis' educational record is good. The inquiry led by Sir Monty Finniston was primarily concerned with education and supply of engineers for manufacturing industry; civil engineering was tacked on as an afterthought. His prescription for a Government-backed registration process filled many civils with horror, for it seemed to them to ignore the strength of their tradition. For years civil engineering has been predominantly a graduate profession - and one which has sometimes seemed to attract an oversupply of talent.

Finniston was especially resented because earlier in the 1970s the Institution had commissioned one of its most distinguished members, Sir Henry Chilver, FRS, principal of Cranfield Institute of Technology, to re-shape its qualifying process. Chilver's recommendations on sequential examination of managerial and technical competence were not universally welcomed but the debate over them represented a thorough airing of the issues.

Not everything in the civis' garden is fine. Members of the Institution's council express worries over the balance between fully qualified engineers and engineers with technician-level qualifications. The latter are vital and their numbers may be insufficient.

Next year the first civil engineers will emerge from the qualifying process set up after Sir Henry Chilver reported. They will have been examined, essayed; but they will not be declared eligible to practise until they have convinced the collective wisdom of the profession, that they are fit to join the brethren.

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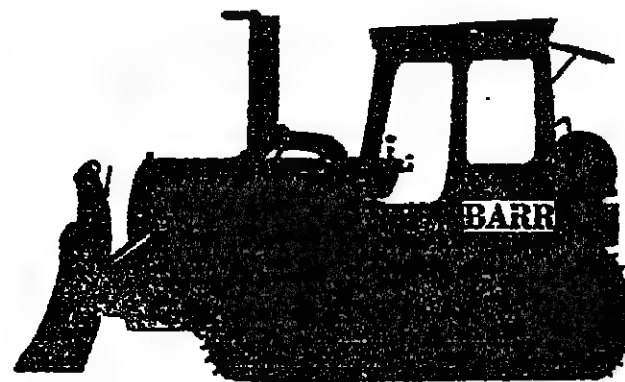
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CONSTRUCTION

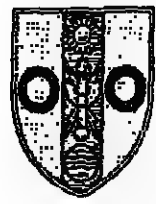
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"Carsington designer, sued over failure" ran the headline over the lead story in one edition of *New Civil Engineer* last month. And that, despite being a story about water, millions and millions of gallons of water, is as good a definition as you will get of washing your dirty linen in public.

For it was a story about the failure last summer of the dam on the Carsington reservoir in Derbyshire. Mercifully when cracks appeared and a 400 metre length of the dam wall collapsed there were no injuries. There were red faces, however, and lots of work for lawyers as consultants, contractors and engineers squared off in the fight to apportion blame.

This was a detailed story about dam specification, soil conditions and retention capacity. Yet it was a story of manifest interest not just to people living downstream of the reservoir but to water consumers everywhere who take tap supplies for granted. It was a story *New Civil Engineer* was well equipped to do, and it presented the facts with no squeamishness about either professional reputation or the rather unnerving spectacle of dam engineers disagreeing completely.

Such hard-news reporting – especially of controversial subjects – has become something of a hallmark of this magazine, put out weekly by Thomas Telford Ltd, the Institution's wholly-owned publishing company.

"Yes, we've advocated latitude," says Hugh Ferguson, editor in chief (and himself a qualified civil engineer). "And," he added with a laugh, "the Institution can always sack me."

The magazine's editors operate under a rough and ready convention allowing full journalistic freedom in their news reporting subject to a requirement to cover institutional news from headquarters. "It would be nonsense if we took a line diametrically opposed to the Institution on every issue – and we don't."

New Civil Engineer was launched in 1972, primarily as a means of communication

within the civils fraternity. But the then secretary of the Institution realized that if the magazine was to succeed journalistically (and so attract advertising and so break even financially) then it needed a free rein. And succeed it has: its eighteen staff produce a lively product for readers on the 54,000-strong circulation list. It is certainly Hugh Ferguson's hope that the magazine has become more than an organ of intramural contact.

"We were proud of the way the national press and the broadcast media picked up our stories on the Haysel Stadium" scene of tragedy during the Liverpool-Juventus European Cup Final. "Articles are pitched at a level where a layman, with a modicum of technical knowledge, can understand them. Institution members are pleased when they see engineering expertise made available to the wider public."

New Civil Engineer is one of a stable of periodicals produced by the Telford publishing company. The Institution is the largest publisher of civil engineering literature in the country, with a list that runs from specialist periodicals such as *World Water* to *Grain*, a quarterly devoted to soil mechanics.

There is also a long backlist of books and manuals. Perhaps too long. Voices in the Institution's great debate about its role in the 1990s and beyond have said that access to its great



Thomas Telford (left) could never have imagined in 1818 that the publishing company that bears his name would reach a £7 million turnover in the hands of the Institution's publishing director Alan Dawson (centre above) and his editorial staff whose top three publications circulate extensively outside the profession



base of knowledge is difficult; the new information technology should be used to plug engineers directly into the Institution's holdings of books and publications.

Closed circuit television links would be set up for regional centres for document searches, aided facsimile transmission – according to one proposal.

Such moves are, probably,

inevitable. They might at some point mean that *New Civil Engineer* appears by electronic transmission, perhaps without its (generally witty and well designed) full colour covers. But the IT revolution will have been destructive if this irreverent civils' house journal loses its capacity to poke some fun and the occasional uncomfortable fact at the professionals

Commercial publishers would jump at this operation

During the winter of 1818 a young engineer, distinguishing himself by the still novel appellation "civil", was working with Thomas Telford on the excavation of the largest dock to indent the Thames waterside. St Katharine's by the Tower – now an essential stopping point on the London tourist's itinerary.

The young man, Henry Robinson Palmer, was proud of his profession and for some months had been entertaining a group of his engineering contemporaries at Kendal's Coffee House in Fleet Street. In January he put to them a proposal, to form a society for promoting "mechanical philosophy", and for facilitating "the acquirement of knowledge necessary in the civil engineering profession."

Thus began the Institution of Civil Engineers, which within a decade had secured a royal charter. It is worth noting how much emphasis Palmer put on

communication: "the reading and discussion of descriptions of discoveries or researches" and all information of use to members.

That emphasis on dissemination has remained a facet of the Institution's life in the years since: learned papers, books, proceedings and minutes of transactions have been its life blood. And now that is perhaps true in a literal sense. For the Institution's programme of publishing has become lucrative. On the surplus regularly turned by its publishing divisions the Institution depends for a sizeable part of its income.

Publishing is done by Thomas Telford Ltd, a wholly owned company, which now has an annual turnover of some £7 million made up by several big circulation periodicals: learned journals and a book publishing schedule that includes an annual list of some 40 titles.

"It is an operation a commercial publisher would jump at", says Alan Dawson, the Institution's publishing director. "But then we are a commercial publisher – and other publishers make use of our direct mail network and use us as a sales agent thanks to our penetration among engineers and in the construction industry."

The jewels in the crown are the three periodicals, *New Civil Engineer*, *Offshore Engineer* and *World Water*. All three circulate extensively outside the fraternity of civil engineers. *World Water* is deliberately "multi-disciplinary", in other words united to civil engineering expertise.

The Institution's extensive publishing role is fairly recent in origin and owes much to the foresightedness of a former secretary, Garth Watson.

with a bit more bread and butter. The Institution – which in large measure is a voluntary body relying on donations of time and effort by engineers – seeks to become more professional in delivering services to members and runs the risk of losing the collegial spirit on which its authority depends.

These questions will be teased out in months to come. There is a will to answer them, based on the deep pride most civils possess. In the words of one private sector contractor, a builder of harbours, sea-defences, "the Institution gives me personal certification, title that I and my fellow engineers are fit to service the public."

That marries with as deep a conviction that too often the civil engineer's light is hidden under a bush, that neither he nor his Institution get the kudos or attention they deserve. "We cannot leave the problems to the politicians or the social scientists," says Mr Hornby. "We must make our input."



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Nigg Bay Fabrication Yard, Scotland.
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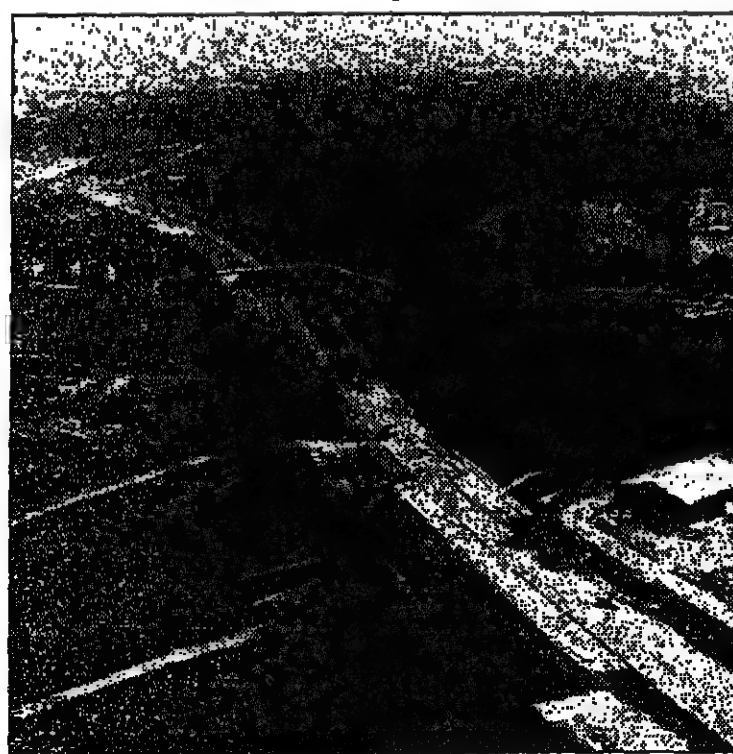
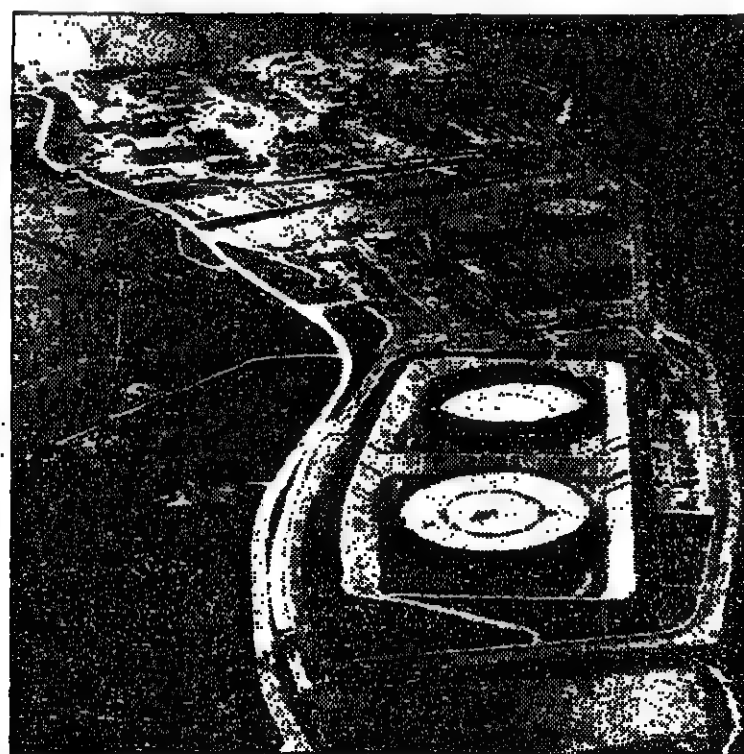
PROCESSING PLANTS

Food processing plant, Liverpool.
Aughinish Alumina Project, Eire.
Bahrain Smelter.
Aluminium Smelter and Desalination Plant, Dubai.
Pingguo, China, Aluminium Smelter Feasibility Study.

COAL MINING

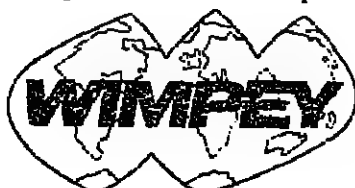
Maesgwyn, Bryn Pica, Maes-y-Marchog and Ffos Las, Wales.
Outgang, England.
Bowes, Scotland.

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Wimpey has been contributing to human progress in every corner of the globe for more than half a century – and in the UK for more than 100 years – helping to bring scarce resources within the reach of productive enterprise and social need. Today, wherever there are challenging civil engineering projects to be tackled, you'll find Wimpey at work.



Wimpey's grasp of the complexities of economic development, allied to the technical and financial resources of an international construction and engineering group, ensure that those projects are completed to the highest standards of quality, on time and within budget.

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Gilt-edged removed from capital gains

In the weeks leading up to the Budget it was strongly rumoured that the Chancellor had steeled himself against the inevitable political outcry and would abolish Capital Gains Tax. True or false, in the event he chose not to retain CGT but to make its administration even more hideously complex through a series of new rules for indexing gains to allow comprehensively for the inflation element in them.

For good measure the Chancellor threw into the Finance Bill a set of equally tortuous provisions to end bondwashing - the technique of dealing in gilt-edged securities which turned highly taxed interest income into untaxed capital gains.

It has all proved too much even for the most zealous of the Inland Revenue's reforming ranks. Yesterday the Chancellor coolly announced that from July 2, 1986, government securities and "qualifying corporate bonds" will be entirely free of CGT. At present, and for the next 12 months, buyers of gilts and corporate bonds are liable for CGT on gains if they sell within the following 12 months. Other investments, including ordinary shares, are not affected, i.e. they are still liable to CGT.

It is a pity that this partial reform of CGT proceeds not from conviction but from the Revenue's realization that, for once, it had bitten off more than it could chew. It is nonetheless a welcome change. It means for example that taxpayers can forget all about keeping records on their dealings in gilts and sterling bonds, and including them, for CGT purposes, in their tax returns.

Abolition however, is not pure gain. The chief losers are the insurance companies and other tax-paying institutional investors. As there will be no taxable capital gains, so there will be no offsetting capital losses. Insurance companies are in the habit automatically of selling within the year ("the 364 day rule") all stocks on which they are showing losses in order to use the losses to offset gains. This practice would have become simpler still under the new CGT indexing provisions.

In the changed circumstances it becomes even more important for the insurance companies to persuade the Revenue to relent on its decision to calculate capital gains on the "first in first out" basis. Under the new indexing rules when parts of a holding of securities built up over several years is sold, the capital gain would be calculated by reference to the cost of the securities that were bought first.

As well as ridding itself of a stroke of much of the burden of administering CGT, the Revenue is also lessening the chore of administering the accrued interest (bond washing) scheme. It will not be required to extract the income element from every price to calculate CGT as there

will be no CGT. But why does the Government not remove private investors in gilts from the accrued interest scheme altogether? Perhaps in the Revenue's new mood of enlightened realism mood it would not stand in the way.

Low coupon and index-linked

The market's response to the proposed tax changes was refreshingly straightforward. Low coupon and index-linked stocks were marked up by ½ point, making gains on the day for the index-linked sector of about ½ point. Spare a thought in passing for the gilt analysts at Hoare Govett, whose latest opus contains the gloomy suggestion that the index-linked sector is to be avoided at all costs!

The market responded in much the same way in February, when the complementary piece of legislation governing bond washing was announced and the underlying strength of gilt-edged stocks with a high capital complement leaves the Government Broker with a fairly well stimulated area of demand into which he can sell stock. Indirectly this ought to help Government finances, albeit on the margin, since the rapidly growing element in Government expenditure is debt interest. The present appeal of low coupon stock enhances the appeal of stock which costs relatively little to service.

Whether the authorities are tempted to carry the combination of market demand and the new legislation to its ultimate conclusion and issue zero coupon gilts remains to be seen. All this the Treasury would say last would open last night was that zero coupon gilts were an extension of low coupon gilts, plainly not ruling out the possibility.

The latest move seems likely to accentuate fiscal asymmetry in the gilts market over the next 12 months. Investors will seek to maximize all their tax losses, while clinging onto their gilt winners. The period between February 28, 1986, when the bond washing clauses on accrued interest came into play and July 2, when the CGT exemptions begin, should provoke some particularly acute soul searching.

On a broader time scale, the move should polarise the gilts market quite considerably, just at a time when it is exposed to maximum change from the Big Bang. Some claimed last night that the moves would boost market liquidity, since all short term gains would be quite tax free, giving the day to day traders a field day. Others, perhaps more cynically, pointed out that any market which discriminated against allowable losses would be imperfect, since gains on equities could not be offset against shortfalls on gilts. Net funds in particular might not find the gilts market so attractive in future.

Weinstock's sunrise begins to set

Reputations and share ratings have been tumbling fast around the electronics industry as the City has discovered that high technology can produce frighteningly high short-term cycles rather than continuing rapid profit growth. Even Lord Weinstock's reputation is beginning to suffer.

Yet the group's electronics systems and components division, chiefly Marconi, was the relative star performer on both sales and trading profits, despite computer problems. Interest on the slightly depleted cash mountain was the other, predictable strong point. Even after buying in shares, however, GEC managed only a 5 per cent rise in earnings per share with more falls than rises among the other divisions.

The message here seems to be that Lord Weinstock is paying the price now for industrial caution. Today's GEC is ageing with its founder. It is, to be sure, ageing gracefully and remains in good trim. To see the signs of the end of an era, however,

you need look no further than the traditional contrast between the GEC and ICI, Britain's other industrial giant.

Who would have guessed three years ago that ICI would be the first to break the £1 billion profit barrier, let alone that ICI under Sir John Harvey-Jones would earn the stronger reputation for aggression, for combining growth with the ability to squeeze more profits out of its assets, for ruthless cost-cutting and opportunism? The certainties of the past 20 years have been reversed.

The relative market ratings of the two, with ICI yielding 5.7 per cent income and the GED only 3.4 per cent, rest, probably correctly, on the far greater cyclical risks in ICI's non-pharmaceutical businesses, many of which appear to be nearing the top of their cycle. GEC's outstanding performance during the slump, rightly weighed heavily against one lacklustre year. One way or another, however, the difference now begins to look exaggerated.

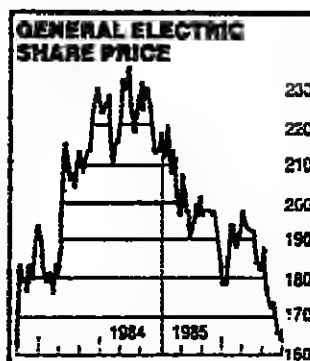
GEC disappoints forecasters with £54m rise in profits

By William Kay
City Editor

Lord Weinstock, managing director and effective founder of the General Electric Company, admitted yesterday that sub-standard products and in some areas "inadequate managerial practice" were to blame for what the stock market regarded as a disappointing annual result from the company.

The shares fell 4p initially to 162p, before recovering to 166p on consideration of the 0.35p increase in the final dividend to 2.65p, making a total payment of 4p against 3.45p.

Profits before tax for the year to March 31 rose from £671 million to £725 million. Analysts had been expecting about £80 million more, but Lord Weinstock claimed that the difference was accounted for by the rise in the pound in the last month of the period. Turnover



GENERAL ELECTRIC SHARE PRICE

was £376 million higher at £5.9 billion.

Electronic systems and components were the best performer, turning in a profit of £235 million against £197 million despite a loss of more than £5 million on computers.

The main disappointment was in telecommunications and business systems, where profits

fell from £81 million to £93 million. This was due to the cost of changing over from traditional electro-mechanical telephone exchanges to the electronic System X.

Lord Weinstock said: "We are in a phase where new things are happening in more and more products where the technology and specifications are not proven. So we are having teething troubles, which cause delay."

The managerial problems arose in high-voltage switchgear, where there were contract losses compounded by low demand. Sweeping changes have been made among the people running that operation.

The outlook for the current year is clouded by a tougher attitude to official purchasing by the Ministry of Defence, together with continuing patchy demand in export markets.

"Everyone is naturally cautious after a bad period in the market, but we expect a further modest improvement this year", Lord Weinstock said. He added that the new MoD policy held no terrors for GEC, as long as contracts were to be awarded "on the basis of merit".

GEC's cash mountain shrank by £183 million to £1.4 billion last year. This was explained by the company buying its own shares, and the subsequent fall in interest earned on the balances. The company is expected to ask its shareholders for permission to continue the share-buying policy.

Earnings per share were calculated at 14.9p, an increase of 0.7p over last year, before extraordinary items. After these items, earnings were 13.2p against 13p.

Market report, page 23

Opec under pressure as Soviet oil price is cut

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

The Soviet Union, the world's largest oil producer, yesterday cut the price of its best-selling Urals crude oil by 30 cents a barrel to \$25.50, increasing pressure on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to agree on quotas this weekend.

Opec members have now accepted Saudi Arabian proposals that a cut in output is preferable to a price war. The new Soviet price is close to the present Opec price structure and any further downward movements could affect the oil revenues of all 13 Opec member states.

Only Saudi Arabia and Kuwait among the Opec countries have the production potential to weather a downward spiral of oil prices.

Both countries increased the pressure on the fellow members to accept strict output controls by allowing a suggestion to be made in a Kuwaiti newspaper that their continued membership of Opec would be called into question if they were the only two countries adhering to output quotas and price structures.

An Opec without Saudi Arabia or Kuwait is unthinkable, particularly as both countries will play a big role in the celebration of the organization's 25th anniversary this autumn.

However, the fact that the suggestion has been made public in the Gulf is seen as another sign of Saudi Arabia's determination to enforce Opec unity by making clear how serious it is in opposing quota-breaking and price discounting. It also yesterday supported the call for stricter output controls to avoid price cuts.

Berrill warning on self-regulation

By Jeremy Warner

Financial service companies which are not yet members of a self-regulating body were warned yesterday to submit proposals for policing themselves by the end of the summer or risk "the significantly greater expense" of direct registration with the Securities and Investments Board (SIB) when the new financial services bill becomes law in the autumn of next year.

The warning came from Sir Kenneth Berrill, SIB chairman, who met about 100 representatives of the financial community to discuss the role of self-regulating organizations (SROs) under the proposed legislation for policing the City. Sir Kenneth said the SROs mentioned in the Government's White Paper on financial services - the Stock Exchange, the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers, and the National Association of Securities Dealers and Investment Managers (Nasdim) - could accommodate most or all of the investment businesses requiring authorization under the legislation.

Any other organization considering applying would have to move quickly, he went on. All preliminary discussions between the SIB and the Market Organizing Committee (Miboc) and new SROs would need to



Sir Kenneth Berrill, end-of-summer deadline

be concluded by the end of the summer if the applicants were to stand a chance of meeting the tough criteria set out by the SIB by the time the legislation becomes operative, he said.

The SIB and Miboc would be devising procedures and rules for direct authorization of investment businesses as an alternative to being a member of an SRO, but Sir Kenneth warned that, depending on the numbers of such direct applications, this authorization could prove significantly more expensive.

Sir Kenneth said an exposure draft of the SIB's own rule book would be ready for publication towards the end of this year.

\$124m rise in UK reserves

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves rose by \$340 million (£261 million) last month to \$14,318 million (£10,913 million). After taking into account foreign currency borrowing and repayments, the underlying rise was \$124 million.

The June increase in reserves was the fourth consecutive monthly rise. The Bank of England has taken advantage of sterling's recovery to recoup the reserves it spent earlier in the year defending the pound. Over the past four months, reserves have risen by a total of \$800 million.

The pound was generally steady last month, rising by two cents to \$1.320 between May 31 and June 28. Borrowing under the public sector exchange cover scheme totalled \$251 million.

Mr Peter Rees, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, yesterday reaffirmed the Government's commitment to holding public spending constant in real terms.

Mr Rees, addressing the 1912 Club, echoed the Chancellor in stressing the importance of reducing the burden of income tax, indicating that the best way to doing this is through raising thresholds and allowances.

Bid battle 'not over'

The battle for control of Phoenix Timber is not yet over. Despite the chairman's announcement yesterday morning that dissenting shareholders had been defeated in their efforts to get three new directors on to the board, the three are now saying they will go to court to get the decision overturned.

Mr Dennis Cook, the chairman, said the vote was lost by 53 per cent to 47 per cent, but the dissenters contest the validity of proxy votes amounting to 10 per cent. Investors in Phoenix, which is a big lender to Phoenix, is believed to be concerned about the fighting over the company and may seek to strengthen the board with its own nominee.

Offer rejected

The £10.5 million loan offer made to Lloyd's names on syndicate 895 by the Willis Faber subsidiary Spicer & White failed yesterday after insufficient acceptances. A total 172 names, out of a possible 235, are expected to issue a writ shortly citing Spicer & White for negligence and breach of duty.

Acceptances have been received for only 21.18 million of the 40.56 million English China Clay rights issue shares. The 19.38 million shares not taken up have been sold by the underwriters at 220.375p per share.

Bank committee

A group called the Committee of London and Scottish Bankers is being set up to represent the high street banks. The members will be Bank of Scotland, Barclays, Lloyds, Midland, National Westminster, Royal Bank of Scotland and Standard Chartered. TSB Group is being invited to join.

Savoy mystery

Sir Hugh Wontner, the former chairman of the Savoy Hotel group, has stepped down as trustee for a large block of the shares. But who takes over was a mystery last night. The present chairman, Sir Anthony Tuke, said: "I do not know who the new trustee is."

UPI hope

A group of unidentified investors has made an offer of £5.3 million for United Press International, the news service. UPI, which is operating under protection of US bankruptcy laws, has £34-million debts.

ICGas

Imperial Continental Gas Association

"A year of progress in all areas"

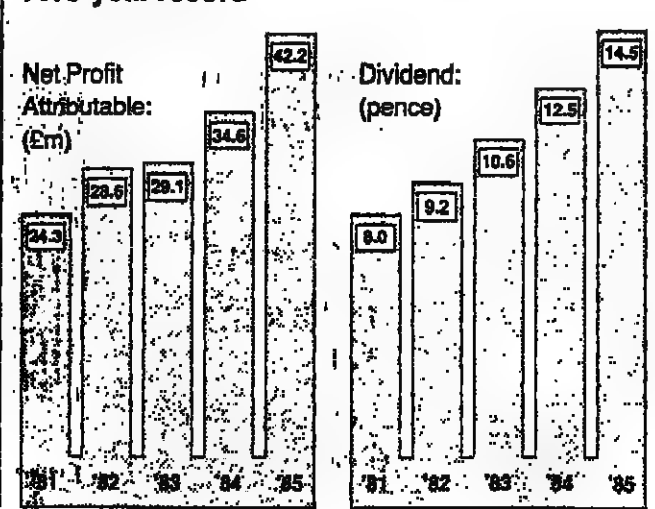
F. E. Zollinger, Chairman

- Strong profits growth in oil operations
- Another record result from Calor
- CompAir restored to profitability
- Continued strength in Belgian earnings
- Dividend increased by 16%

Results in Brief

Profit before Tax and Minorities	£80.0m	£50.0m
Net Profit Attributable	£42.2m	£34.6m
Earnings per Stock Unit	32.4p	26.7p
Dividend per Stock Unit	14.5p	12.5p

Five-year record



IC Gas is an energy-related business with four main areas of activity.

The Oil Operations Group is active in exploration and production in the North Sea and also operates onshore in North America. Calor distributes and sells Calor gas and appliances to householders and industrial customers throughout the British Isles. CompAir supplies factories, mines and construction sites throughout the world with air compressors and allied control and application equipment. Belgian Operations relate mainly to interests in the private sector electricity and gas industries and to a significant investment in the Petrofina oil company.

Copies of the 1985 Annual Report are available now from Imperial Continental Gas Association, 14 Moorfields Highway, London EC2Y 9BS.

WALL ST WIRE

Cloud over markets

From Maxwell Newton
New York

The financial markets were under a cloud yesterday as the Federal Reserve allowed the federal funds rate to rise over 8 per cent. Early on, the treasury bellwether 11½ per cent 2015 bond fell ½ to 107 ½. The September T-bond futures contract fell ½ to 77 ½.

Later, the treasury bellwether improved to 107 ½, a decline of ½ on the previous day's close.

The bond markets were suffering from the impact of the announcement of a 2.1 per cent rise in May factory orders and a 9.7 per cent rise in sales of single family homes in May.

In neither case was the effect on bonds serious, as the May figures had been preceded by substantial negative numbers for April and March. Thus factory orders which were up 2.1 per cent in May had been down 0.3 per cent in April and down 0.7 per cent in March. Single family home sales which were up 9.7 per cent in May were down 11.5 per cent in April.

US oil groups accused of fraud

The American government has launched an investigation into the accounting practices of big oil companies to determine whether they failed to pay millions of dollars in legally required royalties to Indian tribes for oil and gas leases on their reservations.

Interior Department officials.

at the urging of Congressional leaders, are investigating reports that both Indian tribes and the US Treasury were defrauded by oil companies, sources said. The investigation resulted from an audit released last summer which revealed that oil companies had failed to pay \$598 million in royalties.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS	
FT Ind Ord	954.3 (+1.8)
FT-A All Share	604.24 (+3.72)
FT Govt Securities	81.96 (+0.04)
FT-SE 100	1250.8 (+4.0)
Bargains	21.099
Datastream USM	98.21 (+0.6)
New York	
Dow Jones	1337.25 (+0.11)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,913.75 (+5.28)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1,591.33 (+20.73)
Amsterdam	217.1 (+2.1)
Sydney: AO	880.8 (+0.5)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1,432.6 (+11.1)
Brussels	
General	321.77 (+0.74)
Paris: CAC	224.7 (+0.4)
Zurich	
SKA General	383.60 (+2.70)

GOLD

London fixing:	
am \$310.85 pm \$308.25	
close \$310.75 \$309.25	
New York	
Comex \$308.85	

MAIN PRICE CHANGES	
RISES:	
Sunlight Elect	6p +1p
Burnett & Hallam	40p +5p
Channel Tunnel	170p +20p
Arlen Elect	60p +7p
Select TV	9p +1p
Micro Focus Grp	195p +20p
Metal Sciences	11p +1p
Adam Leisure Grp	11p +1p
Nu-Swift Inds	55p +1p
Grano Cent Inv	12p +1p
Body Shop Int	680p +50p
Toxar Kam Mill	41p +5p
Applied Comp Tech	140p +10p
Gill & Duffus	170p +12p
Carless Capel & L	166p +11p
Bentalls	92p +8p
Bentax Hlds	31p +2p
Milets Leisure	155p +10p
United Parcels	78p +5p

FALLS:

Audiotronic Hlds	4½p -1½p
Zygal Dynamics	18p -5p
Vesper	70p -10p
Star Computer	33p -5p
Bio-Isolates	33p -3p
Falcon Resources	63p -5p
Stead & Simpson	550p -40p

CURRENCIES

London:	
£: \$1.3050 (-0.0030)	
£: DM 3.9708 (-0.0112)	
£: SwFr 3.3252 (-0.0068)	
£: FF 12.0914 (-0.0036)	
£: Yen 323.82 (-0.36)	
£ Index: 80.8 (-0.3)	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 12½%	
3-month Interbank 12½-12¾%	
3-month eligible bills 12-12¼%	
buying rate	

US:

Prime Rate 9.50%	
Federal Funds 8.0%	
3-month Treasury Bills 6.93-6.91	
Long bond: yield 107½-107¾	

COMPANY NEWS

IN BRIEF

MARTIN BLACK: The company which was suspended from the listing a year ago, is to re-emerge as the USM. It will acquire Dean Park Hotels, which owns and operates three three-star hotels at Glasgow Airport, Watford and Glasgow.

REX WILLIAMS LEISURE: Six months to May 31. Interim 0.42p as forecast, payable on July 30. (Figures in £000) Turnover 467 (448). Operating profit 67 (76). Profit before tax 73 (88). Tax 14 (14). Earnings per share 0.66 (0.76).

BENJAMIN PRIEST GROUP: Results for the year to March 24. (Figures in £000) Turnover 31,573 (40,597). Pretax profit 361 (loss 1,322). After change in stock of finished goods and work in progress, 651 (302). Raw materials, 3,335 (1,195). Capital loss nil (255). Tax 73 (116). Earnings per share 35.4p (1p).

BRITISH VFL: The purchase from the Suley Group of its hotel interests has been completed. The consideration, totalling £6.4 million payable in cash, was arrived at by reference to 1984 audited accounts. The price for the Dutch and Swiss companies is £1.8 million while in Germany £1.8 million is being paid for the relevant share capital of VSR and Keop.

CML MICROSYSTEMS: Dividends 1.4p for the year to March 31. (Figures in £000) Turnover 3,700 (4,237). Pretax profit 1,348 (1,912). Tax 471 (339). Minorities 27 (14). Earnings per share 1.34p (1.91p).

PEPE GROUP: Dividends 1.5p (nil) for the year to March 31. (Figures in £000) Turnover 19,905 (8,964). Pretax profit 2,533 (1,915). Tax 1,177 (416). Minorities 35. Earnings per share 7.8p (12.7p).

LINCOLN KILGOUR GROUP: Half year to March 31. Interim 2p (1.5p). (Figures in £000) Turnover 4,774.4 (3,923.9). Trading profit 321.5 (235.9). Investment income 89.0 (74.9). Profit before tax 651.4 (459.0). Tax 277.1 (181.7). Minorities 2.3 (1.1). Extraordinary credit nil (43.8). Earnings per share 5.1p (6.0p).

LUCAS INDUSTRIES: Duralith has become a wholly owned subsidiary of Lucas in the US. The consideration is \$23.7 million (£18.4 million cash). Lucas has issued 6,087,625 ordinary shares representing an increase of 10.1 per cent in the issued ordinary share capital.

HARGREAVES GROUP: The chairman, Mr David Penke, has told shareholders that the new financial year has started very well in the group's main activities and there is no reason to suppose that the year will not enable the group to achieve satisfactory profits.

ALFRED WALKER: The company has conditionally agreed to acquire the Tysley Industrial Estate in Birmingham for a total of £965,000. The acquisition will be principally financed by a rights issue of convertible preferred shares to existing shareholders.

GARNER BOOTH: The company has contracted to purchase the business and trading assets of the by-product division of Strathmore Meat, which operates in Scotland. The consideration of £3.36 million will be satisfied by the issue to Strathmore of 23,078 ordinary shares credited as fully paid.

APPLIED BOTANICALS: Of the offers made on behalf of R.E.A. on June 7, acceptances have been received in respect of 25,358,090 Applied Botanicals ordinary (74.6 per cent) and 5,514,828 deferred shares (88.8 per cent). The convertible stock proposal is now effective, all conditions having been either fulfilled or waived.

HADEN: Acceptances of the offers to acquire the issued share capital of Haden not already owned by Manugood have been received in respect of 13,627,764 ordinary shares (99.7 per cent), 25,778,568 per cent preferred shares (94.8 per cent) and 248,527 3.85 per cent preferred shares (99.4 per cent). All conditions other than that relating to acceptance of the offer have now been satisfied, the offer has been declared unconditional in all respects.

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY: The profit for the year to June 30 shows a profit of Danish Kr 6,369,382 (£431,822). With the addition of Danish Kr 130,984 brought forward from the previous year the total amount available for distribution is Dkr 6,500,366.

YORKGREEN INVESTMENTS: Talbot has received acceptances in respect of 5,872,954 Yorkgreen ordinary shares (52.91 per cent). The aggregate of Yorkgreen ordinary shares in respect which acceptances have been received, or which were acquired by Talbot before the offer, is therefore 6,178,234 (55.61 per cent). Talbot has now declared the offer unconditional.

FORTUNA HOLDING COMPANY PLC
PAYMENT OF INTERIM DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the year ended 31st December, 1984 of US\$ 2.00 per share has been declared payable on the "A" ordinary shares of US\$ 10 each, and US\$ 0.20 per "B" ordinary share of US\$ 1 each to shareholders on and after 3rd July 1985, and holders of SHARE WARRANTS TO WARRANTS should lodge COUPON NO. 3 for payment at "Banque Union pour l'Orient Arabe" (BANORIENT), 2 Rue du Marche, CH-1211 Geneva 3.

By order of the board
ADAM MATAR
Secretary

3rd July, 1985

Rowlinson

- ★ Pre-tax profit £769,033
 - ★ Annual dividend held
 - ★ Empty industrial units being leased
 - ★ Further increase in rental income
 - ★ Progress being made on new property developments
- Accounts available from the Secretary
ROWLINSON SECURITIES PLC
London House, London Road South, Poynton,
Cheshire SK12 1YP

Merrill Lynch adopts a softly-softly approach to London's 'Big Bang'

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Merrill Lynch's apparently cautious approach to the burst of deregulation and change in the London securities market has been a sad disappointment to those who like who like to think of America's biggest stockbroker as the thundering herd.

Compared with commercial bank rivals such as Citicorp, which has bought two stockbrokers and a discount house, Merrill's strategy has seemed from the outside decidedly low-key.

Last month it finally announced that it was forging a link with Giles & Cresswell, a small gilt jobber with 28 employees. The move was seen as a way of ensuring access to the London Stock Exchange and authorization from the Bank of England to become a primary gilt dealer.

But it was scarcely the bold move many were expecting from Merrill two years ago when there was speculation that it might buy a big British stockbroker or even a merchant bank.

Apart from the Giles & Cresswell deal, Merrill this year recruited an outstanding gilt-edged dealer, Mr John Hutchinson, who had earlier left Wedd Durlacher. And in a move which will certainly improve its visibility in the London market, it appointed Mr Stanislas Yassukovich, of the European Banking Company as chairman in London, in charge of Europe and the Middle East.

In a career embracing a spell at Samuel Montagu, eight years at White, Weld (later absorbed by Merrill Lynch) and 11 years building up EBC, Mr Yassukovich has earned a reputation as a financial markets philosopher.

Man management and day-to-day organization are said not to be his strong points, and a chief executive officer from within Merrill Lynch is expected to be appointed under him in London. But Yassukovich is thoroughly at home taking the strategic overview and throwing out ideas about

the developing trends in financial markets.

Mr Yassukovich reckons that too much stress has been laid on acquisitions as an indicator of progress towards the Big Bang, and this has led to misconceptions about what Merrill Lynch is doing.

Mr Yassukovich says: "The perception is that Merrill Lynch has been hanging back. The contrary is true. Merrill Lynch has by and large avoided strategic moves via acquisitions for the simple reason that it considers it already has most of the elements already in place, or potentially in place, which everybody else is now seeking to patch together through acquisitions and mergers."

"If you look at the new groupings created to meet these new markets you find that they bear a curious resemblance to Merrill Lynch in that they are designed to combine substantial trading capabilities with securities research, with investment banking services, with corporate finance, with mergers and acquisitions etc."

Mr Yassukovich accepts that there are gaps to be filled and Merrill will be recruiting expertise from outside in due course. But he believes that most of the building blocks are already in place.

The home-grown approach may not be what was expected of Merrill, but it is not dissimilar to the way some other big US investment banks have been developing in London.

A sign of the determination of the US investment banks to become significant players can be deduced from the fact that they account for six of the ten all-American owned primary gilt dealers to be authorized by the Bank of England.

Three of these investment banks have not made any links with London firms. Indeed, the likes of Goldman Sachs and Salomon Brothers have never shown any inclination.

Merrill considered a big



Mr Stanislas Yassukovich: London is the lynch pin

London acquisition seriously, holding talks at one stage, for instance, with Rowe & Pitman. But this was around the time when things began to go wrong in the US, where Merrill chucked up some spectacular losses, and the group's costly investment in Hong Kong and securities company, was looking less than happy.

According to insiders, top management in New York was less than enthusiastic at the prospect of an expensive London acquisition.

Merrill can already boast a formidable and in some areas pre-eminent position in the corporate debt markets, spanning a wide range of currencies and supported by five institutional distribution offices in Europe.

In equities the bulk of its London business has traditionally been in US securities where it makes a regular market in more than 130 stocks, but increasingly it is developing into non-US securities.

Research in non-US equities is being strengthened, and Merrill intends to push the concept of the Euro-equity. "We firmly believe that London is the natural Wall Street of Europe," says Mr Yassukovich. "The facilities in the London

market after all these changes will be unique and a lot of European and Far Eastern securities business will be transacted in this time zone and will naturally tend to be carried out in London."

Mr Yassukovich sees equity markets being internationalized much as the debt markets were by the development of the Eurobond market, with issues being syndicated across borders.

Mr Yassukovich sees Merrill lining up eventually alongside the big domestic investment banks such as Barclays de Zoete Wedd in the service it can provide institutions in British equities.

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In contrast to Merrill Lynch in the US, which has traditionally been driven by its strength in the retail market, the European operation has primarily served corporate and institutional markets, with a select private client business. Merrill Lynch Europe has no intention of thundering into the mass retail market. Mr Yassukovich says: "The facilities in the London

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THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
BUILDING AND ROADS					
1	Crestal	289.5	0.0	2.5	11.1
2	Burnett & Hallam	120.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	Frederick Johnson	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	Kendall	171.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	Crestal (Over)	171.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	Blue Circle	171.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	Wilson (Consolid)	171.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	BHP Industries	171.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	French King	171.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10	Wemyss (Group)	171.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FOODS					
11	Baron	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12	Baron (AG)	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
13	Glaxo Glaxo	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
14	Morrison (W)	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Unigate	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Nine Foods	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
17	Parl Foods	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
18	Cullens	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Hillards	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
20	Hillards	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
INDUSTRIALS S-Z					
21	Transport Dev	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
22	Steele	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23	Vickers	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
24	Smith & Nephew	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25	Value	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26	Solaris	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
27	Unigate House	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
28	Seab	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
29	Vicar Products	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
30	Wair	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DRAPERY AND STORES					
31	Home Charm	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32	Granat	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33	Eam	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
34	Freemans	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
35	Mercers (John)	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
36	Spencer Stores	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
37	Raines (Jewellers)	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
38	Stanley (AG)	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
39	Hollis	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40	Ward White	214.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
Weekly Dividend				
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £50.00 in Saturday's newspaper.				
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
BRITISH FUNDS				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
SHORTS (Under Five Years)				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
OVER FIFTEEN YEARS				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
UNDATED				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
INDEX-RELATED				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
PROSPECTIVE REAL ESTATE YIELD ON PROJECTED INFLATION RATE (RPI) OF (a) 6% and (b) 10%				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
BANKS DISCOUNT HP				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
BREWERIES				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
ELECTRICALS				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
INDUSTRIALS A-D				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
DRAPERY AND STORES				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
CINEMAS AND TV				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
CHEMICALS, PLASTICS				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
FOODS				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
FINANCE AND LAND				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
HOTELS AND CATERERS				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
INDUSTRIALS E-K				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
LEISURE				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

Company	Price	Chg	Yld	P/E
MINING				
1	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
2	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
4	100	0.0	0.0	0.0
5	100	0.0	0.0	0.0

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Gains trimmed

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began July 1. Dealings End, July 12. Contango Day, July 15. Settlement Day, July 22.

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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Tennis: Leconte's firecracker suite ushers in the twilight of a Wimbledon god while there is another hit on the Becker label

French jazzman plays it too hot for the maestro whose music is Wagner

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Ivan Lendl, who had advanced to the semi-finals two years running and was seeded to contest the final this time, was beaten 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1 by Henri Leconte, of France, on the centre court yesterday. One says "beaten" out of respect for usage. Lendl, in fact, was bewildered, demoralized and ultimately reduced to helpless desperation by an opponent who played like a whirlwind.

Leconte, who will celebrate his 22nd birthday tomorrow, had failed to get beyond the second round in three previous challenges. He did not complete last year. But yesterday he emerged as the most exciting player to grace Wimbledon since the prime of Rod Laver - a particularly apt comparison because Leconte, when on good terms with his muse, has much in common with that other great left-hander.

Like Laver, Leconte is quick on his feet, does wonderful things on the backhand and has no taste for compromise. He insists on living dangerously. Tennis is not worth playing, he reckons, unless it is an adventure.

It was certainly an adventure yesterday. Leconte's bold dexterity and misleadingly casual air provoke inevitable discussion - was there more than a touch of the Frenchman's "D'Artagnan" than Athis? These were fine points. Leconte in full flow has such a thrilling beauty that it almost chills the blood to watch him.

He is the first Frenchman to reach the quarter-finals since Jean-Claude Molinier in 1959. He has a good record against Lendl and can "read" his game. Lendl, on the other hand,

cannot read Leconte's. Hardly anyone can (not even Leconte, one suspects).

Lendl likes an ordered, settled world of conventional patterns and rhythms. Leconte's company slams the door on all that. He jumps about like a firecracker on the hazy frontier between genius and madness. Leconte plays jazz - hot jazz. By contrast, Lendl's tennis is Wagnerian.

As the bombs exploded around him Lendl, Must soon have realized that he had little control over his own destiny. Sometimes Leconte's return flashed by him before Lendl had advanced within sniffing distance of the service line. It may or may not be relevant that Leconte eats red meat and Lendl does not. It may or may not be relevant that Leconte is married and Lendl is not.

Marriage has done the soulfully handsome Leconte a world of good. At the end he adopted a heroic pose and blew a kiss to his wife and step-daughter up in the stands. It was easy to believe that he was French.

The last eight will be John McEnroe v Kevin Connors, Jimmy Connors v Ricardo Acuna, Anders Jarryd v Heinz Günthardt and Boris Becker v Leconte. Connors played a "blind" against Stefan Edberg, who looked dreamy and thoughtful as he rocked about in the turbulent air current created.

Acuna, a qualifier, is the first Chilean to reach the quarter-finals since Luis Ayala in 1961. Who would have thought that Jarryd, a first-round loser in four previous challenges, would be the only Swede in the quarter

finals - and the only seed left in the bottom half?

The women's pairings will be Chris Lloyd v Barbara Potter, Kathy Rinaldi v Helena Sukova, Zina Garrison v Molly van Nostrand and Pamela Shriver v Martina Navratilova. Miss van Nostrand, aged 20, is a qualifier - and an interesting newcomer at this level of competition. She hits the ball two-fisted on both flanks and even switches hand positions. There is no knowing which hand will be the upper hand. She would drive a golf professional crazy. For good measure, Miss van Nostrand has two overhands - right-handed or left-handed. She has invented her own kind of tennis.

Miss Potter took two hours and two minutes to win 7-6, 6-7, 6-1 against the last British contender, Jo Durie. Miss Potter is a left-hander with an enviable variety of services, all of them good. She tends to strike soldierly poses. One thinks of Miss Potter in terms of Souza marches and of Miss Durie in terms of Vaughan Williams. Both played some dazzling shots. What mattered ultimately was that Miss Potter raised the level of her game in the third set and the stress was more than Miss Durie could withstand.

For all that, there has been one disquieting feature. Too many people have been admitted. The grounds have been choked. Thousands of people - yes, thousands - have been unable to watch tennis because they could not get close enough. That has been good for business in the "food village", the souvenir shop and other side-shows. But is it fair?



Cruising Connors: The No. 3 seed en route to quarter-final round (Photograph Warren Harrison).

A bounty of Britons in bygone era

As Wimbledon was reduced to the last 16 in the men's and women's singles on Monday, Britain was left with only one survivor, Jo Durie, age 20, of Bristol. Things used to be different. In the first Wimbledon after the war, in 1946, Britain had 10 of the last 16 in the women's singles. Olive Cooper, Pat Curry, Kay Menzies, Elizabeth Macpherson-Grainger, Betty Nuthall, Margaret Vivian, Jean Bostock, Mary Hailford, Beatrice Carris and Betty Hilton all made it through to the fourth round.

Three of them, Miss Curry, Mrs Macpherson and Mrs Bostock went on to the quarter-finals. Britain did have one advantage - there were only 96 in the women's singles in that year and of those 96 were British, almost two-thirds of the field.

In the 1946 men's singles there were 46 British competitors in the field of 128, but things were not so different from today. No British man made the last 16. In 1946 there was one Briton, Tony Mottram, the father of Buster Mottram, and he was beaten 6-1, 6-1, 6-3, by Tom Brown, of the United States.

Qualifiers have acquired themselves well at Wimbledon in recent years but this year has been exceptional. Three, Andreas Maurer, of West Germany, Robert Seguso, of the United States, and Ricardo Acuna, of Chile, reached the last 16 of the men's singles.

Two years ago there was the case of John McEnroe, of Australia, who lost in the qualifying tournament at Roehampton, got back into the championships as a lucky loser and reached the last 16. When asked what was his favourite shot, McEnroe replied defiantly: "A short smash with my opponent lying on the ground."

Last year Paul Annacone, of the United States, progressed through the qualifying rounds to the Wimbledon quarter-finals, before Jimmy Connors stopped him.

This year Acuna, who beat Seguso yesterday, could go on to equal the record of a quarter-final by reaching the semi-finals in his first appearance in the championships in 1977. To do that Acuna will have to beat Jimmy Connors.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Men's singles

Holder: J P McEnroe (US)

Third round

R Acuna (Chile) bt D Pemo (US) 6-4, 6-2, 6-2

S Edberg (Swe) bt C Hooper (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-1

A Jarryd (Aust) bt V Van Patten (US) 6-3, 6-1, 6-1

D Vasek (US) bt S Holmes (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-7, 10-12

V Amner (Inde) bt J Noah (US) 4-6, 7-6, 6-3, 7-5

I Lendl (CZ) bt S Glickstein (Ger) 7-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2

Fourth round

A Jarryd (Swe) bt D Vasek (US) 6-1, 6-4, 6-1

J McEnroe (US) bt A Maurer (West Ger) 6-0, 6-4, 6-2

J S Connors (US) bt S Gammalla (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2

R Acuna (Chile) bt R Seguso (US) 6-4, 7-6, 6-2

C Curran (US) bt S Edberg (Swe) 7-6, 6-3, 7-6

P Giffard (Swe) bt V Amner (Inde) 6-4, 6-2, 6-1

H Lendl (CZ) bt I Lendl (CZ) 3-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2

Women's singles

Holder: M Navratilova (US)

Fourth round

K Rinaldi (US) bt P Smyke (Aust) 6-2, 6-1, 6-1

B Lloyd (US) bt A E Smith (US) 6-4, 6-2, 6-1

B G Foster (US) bt J M Durie (GB) 7-6, 6-7, 6-1, 6-2

P H Shriver (US) bt S Gammalla (US) 3-6, 6-2, 6-4

M Navratilova (US) bt R Uys (SA) 6-2, 6-2, 6-1

M Van Nostrand (US) bt M Maleeva (Bul) 7-6, 6-2, 6-1

H Sukova (CZ) bt P Parker (Fr) 6-4, 7-6, 6-3

Z Garrison (US) bt C Tanner (Fr) 6-1, 6-3, 6-2

Men's doubles

Holder: P Fleming and J P McEnroe (US)

First round

K Curran and J C Kriek (US) bt W Fisk (Pol) and S Zlotnik (Yug) 6-2, 6-7, 6-3

B Becker (West Ger) and M Leach (US) bt J Hystrom and M Wilmander (Swe) 7-5, 6-2, 7-6

T Gullikson and T R Gullikson (US) bt A M Maurer and W Popp (West Ger) 7-6, 6-4, 6-7, 7-6

S Edberg and J Jarryd (Swe) bt J G Alexander (Aust) and R Simpson (NZ) 6-2, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4

C Horrey and C Slayn (SA) bt D Campos (Br) and P H Shriver (US) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2

A Gammalla and S Gammalla (US) bt S E Davis and S B Denton (US) 7-5, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2

H P Giffard and M T Fancutt (Aust) 6-7, 6-2, 6-7, 6-4

B Giffard and S Tetterton (US) bt V Garmy and T Vasek (US) 6-4, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4

B Leconte and S Tetterton (US) bt M Hoveker and J Scores (Br) 7-6, 7-6, 6-4

Second round

P McEnroe and P McEnroe (US) bt P Giffard and S Tetterton (US) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2

S Edberg and J Jarryd (Swe) bt J G Alexander (Aust) and R Simpson (NZ) 6-2, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4

C Horrey and C Slayn (SA) bt D Campos (Br) and P H Shriver (US) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2

A Gammalla and S Gammalla (US) bt S E Davis and S B Denton (US) 7-5, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2

H P Giffard and M T Fancutt (Aust) 6-7, 6-2, 6-7, 6-4

B Giffard and S Tetterton (US) bt V Garmy and T Vasek (US) 6-4, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4

B Leconte and S Tetterton (US) bt M Hoveker and J Scores (Br) 7-6, 7-6, 6-4

Women's doubles

Holder: M Navratilova and P H Shriver (US)

First round

P McEnroe and P McEnroe (US) bt P Giffard and S Tetterton (US) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2

S Edberg and J Jarryd (Swe) bt J G Alexander (Aust) and R Simpson (NZ) 6-2, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4

C Horrey and C Slayn (SA) bt D Campos (Br) and P H Shriver (US) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2

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H P Giffard and M T Fancutt (Aust) 6-7, 6-2, 6-7, 6-4

B Giffard and S Tetterton (US) bt V Garmy and T Vasek (US) 6-4, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4

B Leconte and S Tetterton (US) bt M Hoveker and J Scores (Br) 7-6, 7-6, 6-4

Women's doubles

Holder: M Navratilova and P H Shriver (US)

First round

P McEnroe and P McEnroe (US) bt P Giffard and S Tetterton (US) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2

S Edberg and J Jarryd (Swe) bt J G Alexander (Aust) and R Simpson (NZ) 6-2, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4

C Horrey and C Slayn (SA) bt D Campos (Br) and P H Shriver (US) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2

A Gammalla and S Gammalla (US) bt S E Davis and S B Denton (US) 7-5, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2

H P Giffard and M T Fancutt (Aust) 6-7, 6-2, 6-7, 6-4

B Giffard and S Tetterton (US) bt V Garmy and T Vasek (US) 6-4, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4

B Leconte and S Tetterton (US) bt M Hoveker and J Scores (Br) 7-6, 7-6, 6-4

Second round

P McEnroe and P McEnroe (US) bt P Giffard and S Tetterton (US) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2

S Edberg and J Jarryd (Swe) bt J G Alexander (Aust) and R Simpson (NZ) 6-2, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4

C Horrey and C Slayn (SA) bt D Campos (Br) and P H Shriver (US) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2

A Gammalla and S Gammalla (US) bt S E Davis and S B Denton (US) 7-5, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2

H P Giffard and M T Fancutt (Aust) 6-7, 6-2, 6-7, 6-4

B Giffard and S Tetterton (US) bt V Garmy and T Vasek (US) 6-4, 7-6, 6-7, 6-4

B Leconte and S Tetterton (US) bt M Hoveker and J Scores (Br) 7-6, 7-6, 6-4

Mixed doubles

Holder: J M Lloyd (GB) and W M Turnbull (US)

First round

P McEnroe (Aust) and M Navratilova (US) bt S Edberg (Swe) and M Walsh-Pete (US) 6-4, 6-1, 6-1

H Pfluger and C Benjamin (US) bt I May and L S Dey (Aust) and S Hoveker (US) 6-3, 6-4, 6-2

P BLOZEL and S SUKOVIC (CZ) bt M Krametz and J Borneo (US) 6-2, 6-4, 6-1

C Svedo (US) and L Savchenko (USSR) bt C Hovier and M McDermid (US) 6-2, 6-4, 6-1

C J Van Rensburg and M Beach (SA) bt C J Willis and B Gehen (US) 6-4, 7-5, 6-2

G Mace and C C Mervino (Br) bt D Donnelly and A New (US) 6-4, 6-2, 6-1

G Holmes (US) and C C Bassett (Can) bt J W Foster and S V Wade (GB) 6-2, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2

J S Fitzgerald and P D Savile (Aust) bt D Gelin and J Golden (US) 6-2, 6-2, 6-1

N A Fuke and L C Grosse (GB) bt D F Hohe and E Dalton (US) 6-2, 6-4, 6-2

K Warwick and E Berghel (US) bt E Fernandez (Puerto Rico) and B M Perry (NZ) 7-6, 7-6, 6-2

ATP rankings: 1. J McEnroe (US); 2. L Lendl (CZ); 3. J Connors (US); 4. M Navratilova (US); 5. P H Shriver (US); 6. S Edberg (Swe); 7. A Jarryd (Aust); 8. K Curran (US); 9. R Seguso (US); 10. M West (CZ)

WTA rankings: 1. M Navratilova (US); 2. P H Shriver (US); 3. J Connors (US); 4. M Navratilova (US); 5. P H Shriver (US); 6. S Edberg (Swe); 7. A Jarryd (Aust); 8. K Curran (US); 9. R Seguso (US); 10. M West (CZ)

Wimbledon 1985: 1. J McEnroe (US); 2. L Lendl (CZ); 3. J Connors (US); 4. M Navratilova (US); 5. P H Shriver (US); 6. S Edberg (Swe); 7. A Jarryd (Aust); 8. K Curran (US); 9. R Seguso (US); 10. M West (CZ)

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Wimbledon 1985:

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Join the personnel director of this well-known fashion house, is seeking a secretary to assist him in his role. He is looking for someone who is able to cope with a very busy telephone and handle various enquiries. 90/50 wpm. £8,000 neg plus excellent benefits.

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ADMINISTRATIVE MEDICAL SECRETARY / ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATIVE MEDICAL SECRETARY

This modern Private Hospital complex is due to open a busy In Vitro Fertilization unit on 1st August 1985.

Applications are invited from Medical Secretaries with Audio and Shorthand along with proven organisational skills who are available to commence on or before this date. Previous Gynaecological experience is preferable but not essential. As this position involves considerable patient contact a pleasant, friendly and helpful personality is required.

The Hospital offers a generous salary and an excellent benefit package.

Please send a detailed C.V. to: The Personnel Dept., The Humana Hospital Wellington, Wellington Place, London NW8.

Humana Hospital Wellington

Personal Assistant
c £8,500 + fringe benefits

Oil company based in modern offices in Hammersmith requires a PA to work for the Oil Trading Manager.

Candidates should be graduates in their mid 20s who are numerate and with secretarial skills. Applicants will be expected to have the initiative and confidence to enable them to take early responsibility within the trading activity of an international oil group.

Please telephone Mrs. S. Harris on 01-748 8585 or write to Caltex (UK) Limited, Griffin House, 161 Hammersmith Road, London, W6, for an application form.

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A leading monthly featured magazine requires a dynamic and well educated assistant to the Editor almost immediately. This position involves liaising with leading writers, business men, politicians and diplomats. The applicant must be conscientious and extremely good at drafting letters and have full secretarial skills. In addition to an excellent salary we offer travel benefits and a pension scheme.

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with admin skills, for newspaper publishing company in W1. Salary £10,000, plus an Apple.

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To £8,250 p.a. as a minimum of 2 years' experience required for property company. Luxurious offices in Mayfair. International clientele and wide variety of duties. Excellent salary and benefits. No agencies.

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quoting reference: NA

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required for Director of busy Covent Garden PR company. Early twenties, good shorthand, accurate typing and ability to use own initiative. WP experience essential. Wordprocessor preferred. Starting salary £7,500 p.a. neg. Please phone Teresa on 01-336 6801

ADMIN SEC/PA
To Director of an expanding International Research Centre, St. James. Salary £8,500 to £9,500 WP experience, call 930 3799

FINANCIAL ASSISTANT/PA
Develop your own position and then move up. That's what this up and coming company in Brent Cross are offering. Ages 28 to 40 you should have A/Cs exp to trial balance, be willing to learn the computer and have plenty of drive and enthusiasm to cope with the demands of a fast growing company. Slow typing of 35 wpm.

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A small secretarial team require a Sec/PA with City experience to work in a team to expand business. Usual skills (90/50).

Ring 01-731 1628 (No agencies)

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Young chairman of international courier group requires an experienced secretary PA to organise and coordinate his work. Excellent secretarial skills and be a good administrator. Please send CV to: GINA HADLER on 734 0911

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A position has become available in a progressive, busy, well-known company for a well-organised, enthusiastic, confident, telephone manner and smart, high-level professional, capable of handling a demanding position. Salary £7,000 p.a. + fringe benefits. Excellent career prospects. Please send CV to: GINA HADLER on 734 0911 (No agencies please)

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Sales and Marketing Challenge for the Career Minded P.A.

c.£9,000 p.a.

This is an outstanding career opportunity for an experienced P.A./Secretary to move up market.

This newly created autonomous company of an International Group, a household name, based in West London, was formed to take advantage of new markets using the latest in communications technology. It is expected to grow some ten-fold within the next few years.

A priority is to recruit an experienced, ambitious P.A. with excellent secretarial skills, including WP, as an integral member of a professional marketing/sales team.

You will report to the head of the company and be responsible for not only providing P.A. support but for setting up and organising sales/marketing operations. Training will be given to enable you to use a personal computer.

Probably aged over 25, with style and flair, you are flexible, hard working and like being in the middle of a busy high pressure marketing operation. You will enjoy meeting clients, arranging conferences, and dealing with Advertising and Marketing/Public Relations Agencies. You have already had experience in a Sales/Marketing environment, and now want to progress your career.

Don't miss this exceptional opportunity to contribute and to share in this Company's success.

Please write with full Curriculum Vitae to our adviser Ann-Marie Campbell of Cripps, Sears and Associates Limited, Personnel Management Consultants, Westminster House, 2 Munster Street, Reading RG1 2JA. Telephone (0734) 502861.

Cripps, Sears

Secretaries Healthy career opportunities with Scholl (UK)

c.£8,750

Scholl

If you have a few years' secretarial experience and feel that your career needs a boost, you couldn't make a healthier move this summer than to Scholl (UK).

Right now we're looking for two well-qualified secretaries to join our stimulating HQ environment in EC1.

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You should have good accurate typing and shorthand skills, ideally 60wpm and 100wpm respectively, and be thoroughly familiar with the latest electronic office equipment. We also expect professionalism, organisational flair, a smart appearance and pleasant personality - and, above all, real commitment.

We offer a salary of around £8,750 backed by excellent benefits and conditions including a 50% travel allowance.

Contact Janet MacGregor Senior Personnel Officer on 01-253 2030 for further information, or write to her enclosing your detailed CV at Scholl (UK), 182-204 St John Street, London EC1P 1DH.

Advertising/Market Research

An international Advertising Agency with an impressive client list, handling TV campaigns for household names, is anxious to recruit a secretary to its market research department. This is an ideal opportunity for someone who enjoys jumping in at the deep end and becoming fully involved - accepting responsibility is always encouraged. The department has a Wang W.P. (they will train) and shorthand which is not essential but would be very useful.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.
6.50 Breakfast Time with Nick Ross and Debbie Greenwood. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55 regional news, weather and travel at 8.57, 7.27, 7.57, and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; news Twenty at 7.32; the morning newspapers reviewed at 8.37. Plus, Alison Mitchell's phone-in financial advice and Sue Baker with the latest news from the world of motoring. The guest is Ben Kingsley.

ITV/LONDON

8.20 Ceefax 10.30 Play School.
10.50 Gharbar, Magazine programme for Asian women. This week's edition is on the subject of buying and selling homes and includes a solicitor with advice on mortgages and bridging loans. 11.15 Ceefax.

12.00 See Hear! Magazine programme for the deaf and hard of hearing (shown on Sunday). 12.25 Home on Sunday. Cliff Michom's with Derek Nimmo at his London home (shown on Sunday) (Ceefax).

1.00 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish. 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.30 Today's Ceefax. A See-Saw programme featuring a young presenter by Carol Chell and Don Spencer (r).

1.45 Wimbledon 85. Harry Carpenter introduces action from the Centre and Number One courts. 1.48 Regional news (London).

2.00 King Rollo (r). 2.25 Bric-a-Brac. Presented by Brian Cant (r). 4.35 The Wombles. Bernard Cribbins narrates a story about the Wimbledon Commoners (r). 4.40 Battle of the Planets. Animated science fiction adventure (r) (Ceefax).

5.00 John Craven's Newsworld. 5.10 Gentle Ben. Adventure series about a young boy and his pet bear. Starring Dennis Weaver and Clint Howard (Ceefax).

5.30 Gloria. Young Joey has to be told that his parents are now legally divorced.

6.00 News with Nicholas Witchell and Andrew Harvey. Weather.

6.30 London Plus.

7.00 Wogan. Among the guests are Richard Branson of Virgin fame, Jessye Norman who sings 'Love is here to stay' and Daniel J. Travanti.

7.25 Oddie in Paradise. Part two of Bill Oddie's series in which he explores the bird life of Papua New Guinea.

8.00 Dallas. Jack persuades the Ewing brothers to go to California where they hope to learn something about an important document (Ceefax).

8.30 Points of View. Barry Took takes another dip into the BBC's postbag and pulls out a selection of viewer's letters praising or panicking what is shown on BBC television.

9.00 News with John Humphrys. Weather.

9.25 The Visit. Showdown at Glitter Gulch. Terry Rogers, a middle-aged Dublin bookmaker, fulfils a life's ambition when he sits down with the youngest players in Las Vegas for a game in which more than a million dollars is on the line at the turn of a card (Ceefax) (see Choice).

10.15 Wimbledon 85. Desmond Lynam introduces the Match of the Day and other highlights of the day's action from the Centre and Number One courts. Gerald Williams presents tomorrow's matches.

11.15 Taxi. Tony, on the eve of his biggest fight, receives a double blow from his girlfriend. First she tells him she is pregnant and then she refuses his offer of marriage.

11.40 Weather.

TV-am

6.15 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.18, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00 and 9.22; sport at 6.59 and 7.31; Popeye cartoon at 7.22; pop music at 7.54; video report at 8.40; gardening advice at 9.05. The guests include Jenny Agutter and Dickie Davies.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames News headlines followed by Larry the Lamb (r). 8.40 The President Files, underwater explorer faces the twin dangers of an undersea volcano and a Great White Shark. 10.35 Comet at Night. An unlikely visitor enhances the life of a family living in a remote part of the world.

11.00 British Achievement. How British ingenuity has helped make life easier for those living and working in the planet's Gulf.

11.30 About Britain. Life with a Capital S. The story of the inter-island rivalry engendered by the Sark to Jersey Rowing Race.

12.00 Tales from Pat Tully's Garden. Tony Robinson with the story of a family living in Bluebellies. 12.10 Our Backyard.

12.30 Talking Personally. Michael Barrett in conversation with Mary Quant.

1.00 News at One with Carol Barnes. Weather. 1.20 Thames News from Robin Houston.

1.30 A Country Practice. Medical drama series set in an Australian outback town. 2.30 On the Market. Susan Brookers and Trevor Hyatt with the latest food bargains. The guest cook is Paul Levy.

3.00 Take the High Road. Major Groves and the Lady Laird reminisce about old times. 3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Tales from Pat Tully's Garden. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Crystal Tips and Allstars. Cartoon series. 4.20 Fraggle Rock. 4.50 Popperoon. Pop music quiz and performances.

5.15 Connections. 5.45 News with Michael Nicholson. Weather. 6.00 Thames news. 6.25 Help Community action news. 6.35 Connections. Mac keeps his friend engaged.

7.00 Arthur C. Clarke's World of Strange Powers. Does the power of mind over matter exist? (Oracle).

7.30 Coronation Street. Kevin and Michelle receive advice from Gail, while Ben, Rita and Mavis are enjoying themselves in bracing Blackpool (Oracle).

8.00 Duty Free. Comedy series about two couples on holiday in Spain (r).

8.30 The Morecambe and Wise Show. More irresistible comedy from Eric and Ernie and their guest, Harry Fowler (r).

9.00 Bulman. A villain's young widow vows to get even with the policeman who killed her husband. Lucy is hired to find out how she proposes to do the deed while Bulman forms an unholy alliance with the underworld to stop a war.

10.00 News at Ten with Sandy Gall and Marilyn Lewis includes a report on vice-president George Bush's speech to the Strategic Studies Institute in London. Weather, followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 East of Eden. Part one of the five-episode adaptation of John Steinbeck's novel which begins in Connecticut in 1883. Starring Timothy Bottoms, Jane Seymour and Bruce Boxleitner (r).

10.50 Night Thoughts.



Paul Robeson and Fred Washington: Channel 4, 2.30pm

SHOWDOWN AT GLITTER GULCH (8.15, 9.25pm)

A documentary about poker players, encapsulating the warning about a tool and his money being soon parted. As such, it makes the definitive statement on the world's man's equivalent of a year's pay on the turn of a card, then you deserve everything that's not coming to you. I only wish Desmond Wilcox's report had been satisfied with exploring this private weakness that is so extensively displayed in public. Heaven knows, there is scope enough to do so at the time, and in Jerry Rogers, the Dublin bookmaker who goes to Nevada to compete in the world poker championship, Mr Wilcox has a character both strong (and weak) enough to hang his story on. But, evidently, this was not enough for Mr Wilcox. He has whimsically

CHOICE

created a Wild West context for the Dubliner, presenting him as a Gary Cooper/John Wayne amalgam, heading for the last shoot-out at high noon. But it is only too evident that Mr Rogers is not ideal casting for a man who does not even taking Mr Rogers to a fake Western town where he finds a reflection of his own dead hopes in the local canyons. I must remind you that tonight (Radio 3, 8.00) sees THE DAY OF RECKONING, the third part in John Spurling's drama sequence The British Empire. As usual, the labels "hero" and "villain" cannot be fixed to anybody without fear of contradiction.

Radio choice: The BBC's radio-phonics wizards must have had

CHOICE

a rattling good time producing the percussive elements that illustrate Michael Smees's words in THE DRUM (Radio 4, 11.00am), a document that spans the millennia between the apocryphal drummer in the Czechoslovakian carol to the soulless electronic banging we hear today. As an anthology, it would seem to be complete except, possibly for a mention of the A. E. W. Mason book bearing the same title for which I initially mistook Desmond Briscoe's splendid panorama. Talking of wide canvases, I must remind you that tonight (Radio 3, 8.00) sees THE DAY OF RECKONING, the third part in John Spurling's drama sequence The British Empire. As usual, the labels "hero" and "villain" cannot be fixed to anybody without fear of contradiction.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.30 Open University: The Combine Harvester. 6.55 Images of the Holy. Ends at 7.20.

9.00 Ceefax. 1.55 Wimbledon 85. Harry Carpenter introduces live coverage of matches on the Centre and Number One courts, featuring the men's singles quarter-finals.

7.25 News summary with subtitles. Weather.

7.30 Open Space: Trash. An electronic version of the very life of those people who were refused permission to hold a Midsummer Festival at Stonehenge. The clash between them and the police surrounding the stones was a bloody affair and the programme examines the reasons behind this, on the face of it, high handed action on the part of the riot squad.

7.50 News with Michael Nicholson. Weather. 8.00 Thames news. 8.25 Help Community action news. 8.35 Connections. Mac keeps his friend engaged.

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10.50 Night Thoughts.

CHANNEL 4

2.35 Film: The Emperor Jones (1933) starring Paul Robeson. An adaptation of Eugene O'Neill's play about a Pullman car porter who joins forces with a Cockney trader. The porter later becomes the corrupt ruler of Haiti. Directed by Dudley Murphy.

4.00 Female Focus. The penultimate programme in the series on women in today's world, presented by Pamela Armstrong, examines the dilemma of the woman who is caught in the "secretarial trap".

4.30 Television Scramble. An electronic version of the very life of those people who were refused permission to hold a Midsummer Festival at Stonehenge. The clash between them and the police surrounding the stones was a bloody affair and the programme examines the reasons behind this, on the face of it, high handed action on the part of the riot squad.

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5.00 Arthur C. Clarke's World of Strange Powers. Does the power of mind over matter exist? (Oracle).

5.30 Coronation Street. Kevin and Michelle receive advice from Gail, while Ben, Rita and Mavis are enjoying themselves in bracing Blackpool (Oracle).

6.00 Duty Free. Comedy series about two couples on holiday in Spain (r).

6.30 The Morecambe and Wise Show. More irresistible comedy from Eric and Ernie and their guest, Harry Fowler (r).

7.00 Bulman. A villain's young widow vows to get even with the policeman who killed her husband. Lucy is hired to find out how she proposes to do the deed while Bulman forms an unholy alliance with the underworld to stop a war.

8.00 News at Ten with Sandy Gall and Marilyn Lewis includes a report on vice-president George Bush's speech to the Strategic Studies Institute in London. Weather, followed by Thames news headlines.

8.30 East of Eden. Part one of the five-episode adaptation of John Steinbeck's novel which begins in Connecticut in 1883. Starring Timothy Bottoms, Jane Seymour and Bruce Boxleitner (r).

9.00 Night Thoughts.

Radio 4

On long wave. 1 also VHF stereo. 5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing. 6.15 Farming. 6.25 Prayer. 6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News, 6.45 Business News, 6.55, 7.25, 8.25 Sport, 7.45 Thought for the Day, 8.35 Parliament. 8.57 Weather; Travel.

9.00 News. 9.05 Midweek Libby Purves. 9.15 News: Gardeners' Question Time. Experts answer questions put by St Agnes Village Produce Association, Cornwall.

10.30 The World Tonight. A Well-Ordered Life by Jenny Danks. Reader: Peter Wickham. Daily Service (New Every Morning) 10.30. 10.45 News; Travel. The Drum. Michael Smees explores the world of drums, from New Guinea to New Orleans, from a log to the drum machine.

11.45 English Now. David Crystal reads letters and answers questions. 12.00 News. 12.05 You and Yours. Consumer advice with Paula Cowell. 12.27 Education. The Education of Lan Dighton's novel by Michael Bakewell (S) Operation. 12.30 The World Tonight. 12.35 Weather. 1.00 The World at One News. 1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping. 2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Includes an interview with Anthony Sher, currently playing Richard III at the Barbican, London. Also episode 5 of Broadcast at Tiffany's, read by William Roberts.

3.00 The Afternoon Play: Singer in a Birdcage, by Elizabeth Lindsay. With Vicki Ireland, Geoffrey Matthews, and Christopher Trevor Nicholas. A lady charged is offered the chance to escape from the prison that her home has become.

3.47 Time for Verse. Poems on the theme of water, compiled by Lawrence Salt. Readers: Jill Bennett and Helen Horgan. 4.00 News; Film on 4. Major issues at home and abroad (r). 4.05 Story Time: Across the Limpopo: Margaret's's Series. Gordon: Prologue, Act 1 (Ross-Lemken, bass). 4.00 News. 5.50 Shipping. 6.55 Weather.

6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Review. 6.30 My Ardic. Steve Race chairs the musical panel game with John Amis, Frank Muir, Ian Wallace, Denis Norden, and John Peel.

7.00 News. 7.05 The Archers. 7.20 The Day I Was Born. Larry Harris writes. 7.45 On the Cards. A history of the card, written and presented by Bob Corbitt. 8.15 Music from the People. Part 4 of the story of the folk song revival in England. 8.45 Analysis. Allegro ma non troppo. David Willet asks if Italy's social, political and economic problems do not spell disaster for the country. 9.30 My Friend Rocco. Journalist Jonathan Power makes an acquaintance on the island of St. Vincent. 9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine, including a special feature on the play Road No. 9, and the BBC 2 Play Play in History.

10.15 A Book at Bedtime: "Foreign Affairs" by Alexander McCall Smith. The readers are Helen Horgan and Kerry Shale. 10.22 Weather. 10.30 The World Tonight. 11.00 The Financial World Tonight. 11.30 Today in Parliament. 12.30 15am News; Weather. 12.35 Shipping. VHF (available in England and Wales) as above except: 5.55-6.00am Weather; Travel. 6.00-6.15am Shipping. 6.15-6.30am News. 6.30-6.45am Business News. 6.45-6.55am Sports. 6.55-7.00am Thought for the Day. 7.00-7.15am News. 7.15-7.30am News. 7.30-7.45am News. 7.45-8.00am News. 8.00-8.15am News. 8.15-8.30am News. 8.30-8.45am News. 8.45-9.00am News. 9.00-9.15am News. 9.15-9.30am News. 9.30-9.45am News. 9.45-10.00am News. 10.00-10.15am News. 10.15-10.30am News. 10.30-10.45am News. 10.45-11.00am News. 11.00-11.15am News. 11.15-11.30am News. 11.30-11.45am News. 11.45-12.00pm News. 12.00-12.15pm News. 12.15-12.30pm News. 12.30-12.45pm News. 12.45-1.00pm News. 1.00-1.15pm News. 1.15-1.30pm News. 1.30-1.45pm News. 1.45-1.55pm News. 1.55-2.00pm News. 2.00-2.15pm News. 2.15-2.30pm News. 2.30-2.45pm News. 2.45-2.55pm News. 2.55-3.00pm News. 3.00-3.15pm News. 3.15-3.30pm News. 3.30-3.45pm News. 3.45-3.55pm News. 3.55-4.00pm News. 4.00-4.15pm News. 4.15-4.30pm News. 4.30-4.45pm News. 4.45-4.55pm News. 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Sir Keith appeals to teachers on jobs

By Lucy Hodges
Education Correspondent

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, begged teachers yesterday to start talking about a new deal on conditions and pay structure if they wanted more money next year.

In a letter issued on the eve of today's resumed pay talks, Sir Keith told Mr Fred Jarvis, secretary of the teachers' side of the Burnham negotiating committee and general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, that a new deal had to be agreed by October.

"After October it is simply too late for an agreement to be reflected in the rate support grant settlement. October is therefore a real deadline and it is important that negotiations get under way quickly. It would be tragic for there to be no extra resources for 1986-87 because of an insistence that 1986-87 cannot be addressed until 1985-86 is settled."

The teachers have refused to start talks until this year's pay claim is sorted out on Sir Keith's proposals laid out in his letter of May 21, for an extra unspecified sum next year in return for a new description of their duties and better promotion prospects.

Mr Jarvis reacted strongly to Sir Keith's letter yesterday. There was nothing new in it, he said. "What is astounding is his total insensitivity to the mood of the teaching profession and his obvious determination to ensure continued confrontation."

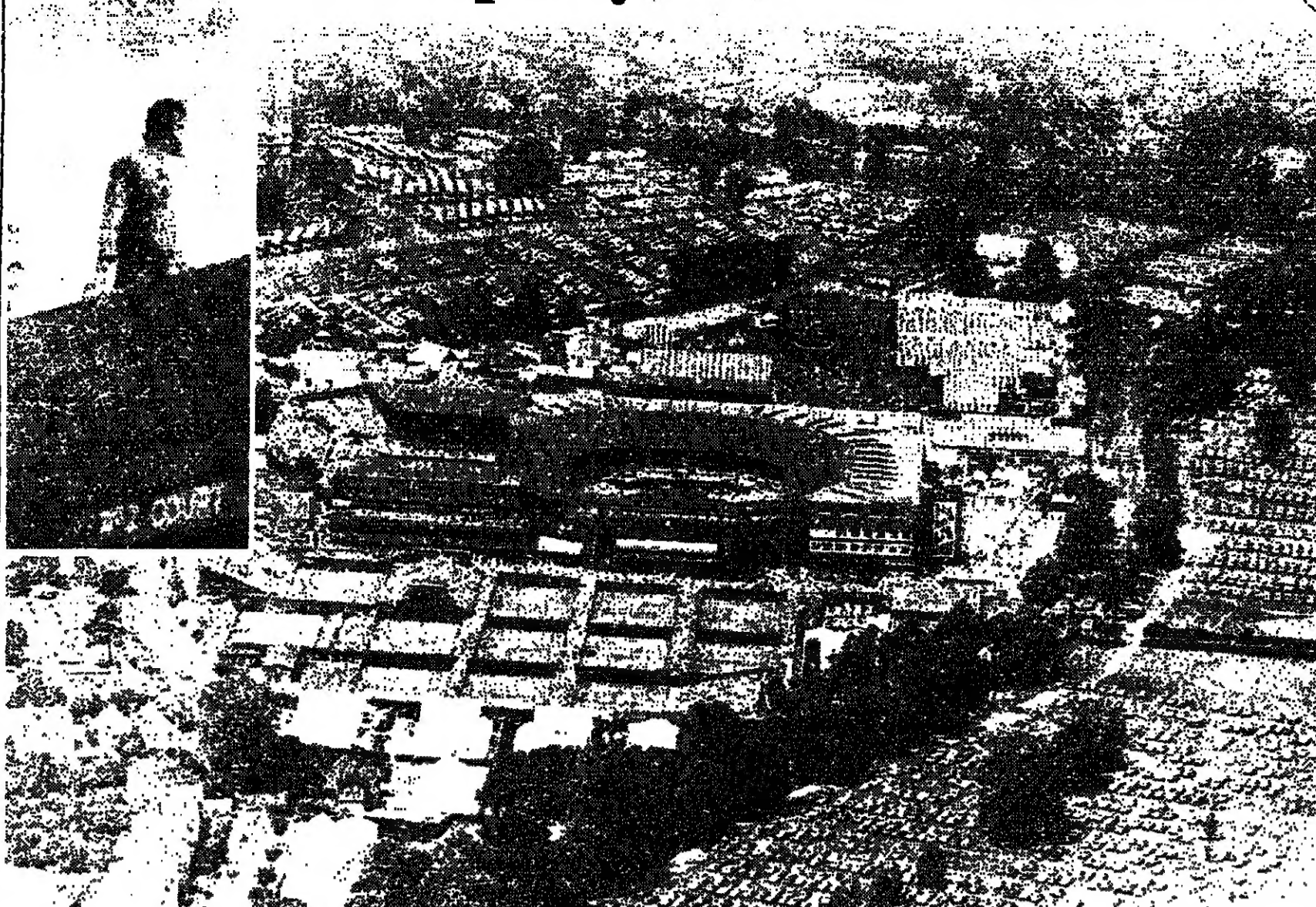
The teachers' side of Burnham will consider the letter this morning.

Sir Keith's timing was cynical and calculating, Mr Jarvis added. Talking about money for teachers next year was unrealistic and unacceptable. In his letter, Sir Keith reminded Mr Jarvis that the possibility of extra money for teachers this year was lost by the failure to produce an acceptable, and negotiable package to reform conditions and the salary structure.

He did not mention how much money might be available next year.

Drugs problem, page 3

Blimp's eye view of Wimbledon



Wimbledon view taken from the Pan Am airship and the airship from Wimbledon. The centre court may be covered by the next tournament - obscuring the blimp's eye view. (Photographs: John Manning, in the air, and Ian Stewart).

Stay-away day leaves the M1 in the clear

By Richard Dowden

The M1 was even quieter than normal yesterday as motorists seem to have heeded the message that roadworks at junction 8 could cause major hold-ups.

A Royal Automobile Club patrolman who passed junction 8 just after 5 o'clock last night reported a slight hold up and a spokesman for the organization said that travellers had taken other routes.

British Rail stations at Luton and St Albans were dealing with an increased number of passengers.

Police had feared that a 40-mile traffic jam could be caused by the 200-yard roadworks scheme. It is expected that 140,000 vehicles will be channelled through the contraflow system near to where the M10 joins the M1.

Mrs Linda Chalker, the Minister of Transport, said: "We must not count our chickens. There are still another two weeks to go, although if drivers keep up the good work there should be no problems."

Support urged for bar on Beirut flights

Continued from page 1

US Airforce hospital, Wiesbaden.

● JERUSALEM: Israel will release 300 mainly Shia Lebanese prisoners from the Atili prison in northern Israel this morning. Israeli Radio announced here yesterday (AFP reports).

The prisoners will be released in southern Lebanon, just north of the security zone still held by Israeli troops or by Israeli-backed militia, the radio's military correspondent reported. Beirut Airport, page 6

Scargill slapped down by Kinnock to aid poll

Continued from page 1

ment was to achieve reconciliation in the mining industry, he said.

Mr Christopher Butler, the Conservative candidate, gratefully seized the chance given him yesterday.

Declaring that Mr Scargill was on the warpath again, he said that the miner president's demands were totally unacceptable and would lead to a breakdown in law and order, and industrial anarchy.

Mr Scargill, where does all this leave Mr Kinnock? In the light of Mr Butler's Bill to pardon those convicted of strike-related offences up to and including murder? The Labour leader will be in danger of being swamped by a rising tide of leftism.

● Mr Kinnock said yesterday that under a Labour administration he would be the final authority, not the trade unions. He was speaking at the biennial conference of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union. Geoffrey Smith, page 5

Linda Christmas in the Commons

An over-sweet tea boosts the energy

The meringue and the doughnut provided the House with an over-sweet and over-rich tea time yesterday.

The meringue, having returned from Milan, prolonged her presence in the House beyond the normal 15 minutes of prime ministerial questions by producing a detailed account of what did and did not happen in the European Council meeting.

That in effect provided an additional hour of debate in which she could eat away at the doughnut opposite.

Now as it happens Mrs Thatcher does have a meringue hairstyle, but on this occasion it was her mood of sweetness and light which provoked the analogy.

Indeed she was over-sweet in trying to persuade the House that the fury she was accused of displaying when outvoted in Milan owed much to press exaggeration.

She was even sweeter in her attempt to prove that rhetoric risked obscuring the progress made at the meeting, and that the preference of a majority of the council for a postponement of action on decision-making procedures was nothing more than a disappointment, an unnecessary delay which should not be blown up into thoughts of a divided Europe.

The Leader of the Opposition listened quietly to all this but was clearly eager to get to his feet to accuse the Prime Minister of a clumsy failure in Milan.

Now, as it happens, Mr Kinnock does have a hairstyle resembling a doughnut: a gingery ring with a large hole in the top. On this occasion he had to fight his way, suitably stodgy through the volume of noise which greeted every handful of words as he accused her of getting sucked into a conference she didn't want and didn't think necessary.

The noise was such at one point that even Labour backbenchers were calling for order. That did not amuse the Speaker, who asserted that he needed help from no-one, and finally Mr Kinnock waded through to his sticky question.

Mrs Thatcher's own press secretary had described her as

a volcano and he wanted to know how long it would be before she became extinct.

Mrs Thatcher told him to listen and he might learn something, and then listed article after article from 37, through 99 to 100 before telling him to forget her fury: she could not hold a candle to him for bluster and not air.

Another hour followed of this rich feed while members argued about who was getting the better of whom in this community of 10, soon to be 12, and designed to promote peace and progress in a large chunk of the world.

One could have been forgiven for thinking that such a high-carb tea-time would have left the House seated and docile to face a debate on the state of the National Health Services chosen by the opposition. But not a bit of it.

The 30 or so members on the Tory side and the 25 or so on the Labour benches were as perky as ever. The meringue and the doughnut had filled them with quick energy and the desire to burn off the calories in a strenuous bout of heckling.

Mr Michael Meacher tried to defend the sick and the needy in just the same way as he had tried to defend the poor and the needy last Thursday.

Nurses, he said, were tired, undernourished and unsupported. "Is that how you feel?" came the riposte.

Undeterred, he continued to deride the Government's cuts and their candle-end policy and state that he would prefer lots of money to be spent on what he described as socialism's greatest achievement - and flag-days to be held if more money was needed for a thing called Trident.

He managed well enough in the face of a non-stop barrage of abuse, much of it coming from an unappetising and dry-looking biscuit called Douglas Hogg, the son of Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone.

The tea-time surfeit of goodies had turned the backbenches into an unruly nursery.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

New books - hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published this week:

FICTION
The House of Spirits, by Isabel Allende, translated by Magda Bogm (Cape, £8.95)
The Train was on Time, by Heinrich Böll, translated by Lila Vennewitz (Secker & Warburg, £8.95)
The Sea of Cortez, cycle of novels, by Yukio Mishima, translations by Alfred A Knopf Inc (Secker & Warburg, £9.95)

NON-FICTION
A Literary History of Cambridge, by Graham Charnay (Penguin Press, £14.95)
An Essay in Aid of a Grammar of Assent, by John Henry Newman, edited by I. T. Ker (Oxford, £35)
Drama in the Cathedral, the Canterbury Festival Plays 1928-1948, by Kenneth Pickering (Churchman Publishing, £14.95)
Renaissance Essays, by Hugh Trevor-Roper (Secker & Warburg, £15)
Benjamin 1885, by David Chandler (Anthony Mott, £14.95)
The Rise and Fall of the Greek Colonies, by C. M. Woodhouse (Granada, £12.95)
Tito's Pledged Legacy, Yugoslavia and the West 1939 to 1984, by Nora Beloff (Gollancz, £12.95)

Roads

The Midlands: M5 Southbound carriageway closed to traffic overnight between junction 5 (Droitwich) and junction 6 (N Worcester). 9.15pm and 3am traffic also restricted on the northbound carriageway during the same time. M6 Various lane closures on both carriageways between junction 3 and junction 4 (Coventry N). A State of Health by Howard Walker. Oldham Art Gallery, Union St. Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Tues 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4 (ends July 6).

Paintings, sculptures, etchings and line cuts by contemporary northern artists. Lancashire Fine Arts, 80 Church St. Lancaster. Tues to Sat 10 to 5.30 (ends July 6).

Silent Faces by Kevin Cummins: A State of Health by Howard Walker. Oldham Art Gallery, Union St. Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Tues 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4 (ends July 6).

Kidwell Tintplate Works: Kidwell Industrial Museum. Dyfed: Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat and Sun 12 to 5 (ends Sept.).

Music

Concert by the Capella Singers: Priory Church of St Swithun, Leonard Stanley, Glouc. 8. Organ recital by Thomas Trotter and the BSM Brass Ensemble: Birmingham Town Hall, 11. Organ recital by David Morgan, St Edmund's Church, Southwell, 8.15.

Bach and Handel tercentenary concert: St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh.

Essex Police Band concert: Thaxted Church, 8. Concert by the East Norfolk Schools Youth Orchestra: St Nicholas Parish Church, Great Yarmouth, 7.30.

Concert by the City of London Sinfonia: Peterborough Cathedral, 7.30.

Wimborne Minster Arts Festival: Concert by St Michael's School, Wimborne, Minster, 12.15.

Harp recital by Vanessa McKeand: St James the Great Church, Hanslope, Bucks, 8.

General

Abbedydale Industrial Hamlet Craftsman's Fair, Abbedydale South, Sheffield, 1 to 5 and 6 to 9.

The papers

Commenting on the Brecon and Radnor by-election tomorrow, the Daily Express says: "Judging by opinion polls, national and constituency polls - the Government is set to lose the seat it won with a majority of 3,784 at the last General Election." It adds: "But can anyone in Brecon and Radnor seriously believe the British would be better under Labour? Better under a party that has to take note of the demands of the likes of Arthur Scargill?" The paper says: "Mrs Thatcher's Government must present a tempting target for the voters of Brecon and Radnor. But before they make up their minds let them ask themselves: if not Mrs Thatcher, who?"

The Sun, also commenting on the Brecon and Radnor by-election says: "Will the nation be mad enough to commit suicide by voting Labour again?" The paper says: "Certainly, unemployment remains a dark cloud. But when productivity is growing in Britain at a faster rate than almost anywhere in the western world, that, too, will surely be conquered." It adds: "Just one thing can destroy this hard-won prosperity. Another, blight, and socialism, with its controls, and its bureaucracy and its mania spending money faster than the country can earn it."

Scotland: A95: Road realignment threat. N of Aviemore; temporary lights in use (24 hours). A835: Resurfacing between Braemar junction (A832) and Ullapool; traffic control. A94: Road construction N and S of Fortingall; two way traffic on southbound carriageway. 41 (B5305) and 44 (A7474) Penrith to Carlisle, Cumbria.

Portfolio - how to play Monday-Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.

Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.

How to claim: Telephone The Times Portfolio claims line 0254-53272 between 10.00 am and 3.30 pm, on the day your overall total matches the Times Portfolio dividend. No claims can be accepted outside these hours.

You must have your card with you when you telephone.

If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.

No responsibility can be accepted for failure to claim the prize money for any reason within the stated hours.

The above instructions are applicable to today's daily and weekly dividend claims.

Some Times Portfolio cards include minor misprints in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not invalidated.

The wording of Rules 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier versions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played in exactly the same way as before.

London: The FT Index closed up 1.8 at 954.3.

Weather forecast

An anticyclone will drift E, as a trough of low pressure comes into the NW.

6am to midnight

London, Midlands, Channel Islands, Central N England: Sunny or clear periods; wind mainly SE light or moderate; max temp 25C (77F). SE, Central S, E, SW, NW, NE England, East Angles, Wales, Lancashire, Yorkshire, North Wales, District: Sunny or clear periods, some coastal fog patches; wind variable light or moderate with sea breeze; max temp 22C (72F), but cooler on coasts.

Ile of Man, SW Scotland, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Rain or drizzle at times chiefly in the W, mainly cloudy; wind SW moderate; max temp 21C (70F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Orkney, Shetland: Rain or drizzle at times chiefly in the W, mainly cloudy; wind SW moderate; max temp 21C (70F).

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind light and variable fair; visibility moderate with fog patches; sea state smooth. Straits of Dover, English Channel E: Wind E light or moderate fair; visibility moderate with fog patches; sea state slight. S George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW light or moderate fair; visibility poor with fog banks; sea state slight.

Sun rises: 4.48 am
Sun sets: 8.20 pm
Moon rises: 10.51 pm
Last quarter: July 10.

Lighting-up time

London 9.50 pm to 4.20 am
Bristol 10.10 pm to 4.20 am
Edinburgh 10.30 pm to 4.04 am
Manchester 10.10 pm to 4.17 am
Penzance 10.05 pm to 4.47 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud, I, fair, F, rain, S, sun.
Belfast 12.10 12.10 12.10
Birmingham 12.10 12.10 12.10
Bristol 12.10 12.10 12.10
Cardiff 12.10 12.10 12.10
Dundee 12.10 12.10 12.10
Edinburgh 12.10 12.10 12.10
Glasgow 12.10 12.10 12.10
Liverpool 12.10 12.10 12.10
London 12.10 12.10 12.10
Manchester 12.10 12.10 12.10
Newcastle 12.10 12.10 12.10
Nottingham 12.10 12.10 12.10
Oxford 12.10 12.10 12.10
Penzance 12.10 12.10 12.10
Plymouth 12.10 12.10 12.10
Reading 12.10 12.10 12.10
Sheffield 12.10 12.10 12.10
Southampton 12.10 12.10 12.10
Stirling 12.10 12.10 12.10
Tottenham 12.10 12.10 12.10
Wolverhampton 12.10 12.10 12.10
Wrexham 12.10 12.10 12.10

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 pm to 8 pm, 24C (75F); min 6 pm to 8 pm, 15C (59F). Humidity: 6 pm, 48 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 8 pm, 0.0mm. Sun: 24hr to 8 pm, 10 hr. Bar: mean sea level, 6 pm, 1027.0 millibars (corrected).

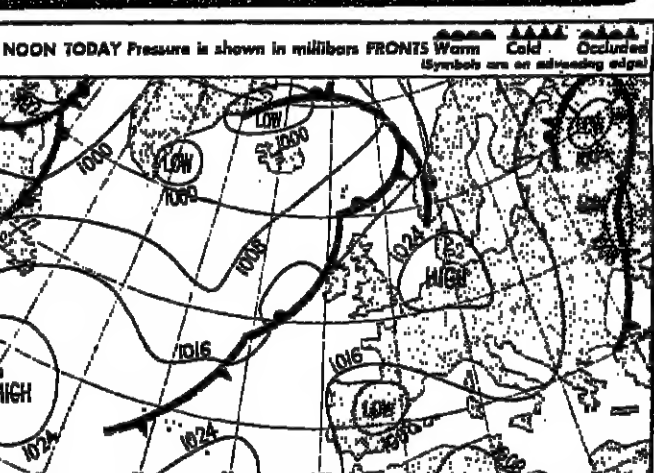
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Chesham (77F); lowest day temp: Isle 12C (54F). Highest night temp: London 10.0C (50F); lowest night temp: Sandown 5.5C.

Pollen count

The pollen count for London and the South-east issued by the Asthma Research Council at 10am yesterday was 100 (high). For today's recording call British Telecom's Weatherline: 01-246 8091, which is updated every day at 12 noon.

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High tides

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars

W, wind; S, sun; C, cloud; I, fair; F, rain; S, sun.

Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures centigrade.

b-blue sky, bc-blue sky and cloud, c-cloudy, o-overcast, f-fog, drizzle, n-nat, m-mist, s-snow, h-haze, r-rain, s-sun, w-wind.

Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures centigrade.

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Today's events

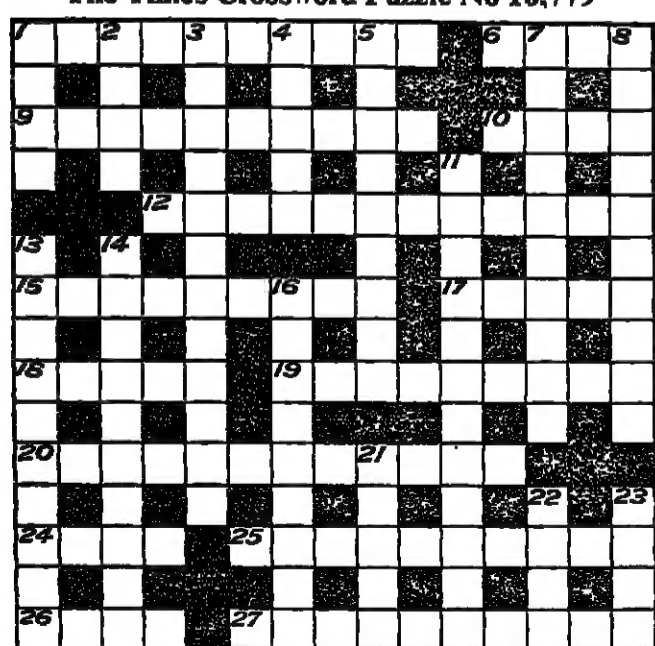
Royal engagements

The Queen holds an investiture at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, 11; and later visits the Scottish Office centenary exhibition and the Royal Botanical Gardens, Inverleith, 2.30. The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Anne attend a Commonwealth Games Appeal Gala in Edinburgh, 7.25.

The Duke of Edinburgh opens Murrayfield Hospital, Edinburgh, 9.30; and later as Chancellor, visits Edinburgh University, 11. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, attends the Festival Service of the Friends of St Paul's, St Paul's Cathedral, 5.25.

Prince Andrew opens the new premises of Nikon UK, Kingston Thames, 12 noon. Princess Anne presents new colours to the 2nd Battalion 52nd Lowland Volunteers, Redford.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,779



ACROSS

- Develop ice-breaker as old form of transport (10).
- Old Norse songs sadden the heart in retrospect (4).
- Secularian articles by John (10).
- Godless making periodical appearance in Oxford (4).
- Boxing champion gets favourable mention for ignition device (8-4).
- Hinders repair of courts outside our summertime (9).
- Tree comprehends the point of David's work (5).
- Underworld boss as submarine oil supplier (5).
- Stop embracing a rejected idol - find a medical solution (9).
- Dumb actors get the bird and no one comes back? Belief is unjustified (12).
- Taunt the sully fool (4).
- Theatrical, perhaps with right Greek dialect (10).
- Landlord's due to be seen in Caesar's mantle (4).
- Uninspired as the man in the street perhaps? (10).

DOWN

- Hence Claudius' "juice of cursed hebona" or "much wrath" (4).
- King who wrote nonsense (4).
- Claque of directors used in film making? (7-5).

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

Solution of Puzzle No 16,778

ACROSS
1. CATHAMARON
2. KREMA
3. KREMA
4. KREMA
5. KREMA
6. KREMA
7. KREMA
8. KREMA
9. KREMA
10. KREMA
11. KREMA
12. KREMA
1